



## Columbia landing delayed

The return to earth of the Columbia space shuttle was postponed for 24 hours because of high winds at its landing site in New Mexico. The decision was made just 39 minutes before the space craft was due to come out of orbit for reentry. The astronauts have enough food and fuel for a further 72 hours in space.

## Begin wins by slim majority

Mr Menachem Begin's government appears to have survived another crisis when the Israeli Knesset approved a supplementary budget of £1,225m by 59 votes to 57.

## Doubts over 16-plus exam

Uncertainty surrounding the proposed single 16-plus examination deepened when Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, said the Government had not decided whether to replace the present dual system of O levels and CSEs.

## Tory MPs back anti-strike move

Twenty Conservative MPs have declared their support for changes in the Employment Bill which would allow employers affected by strikes in their own or other companies works to suspend employees without pay.

## Russians turn to China

The Russians appear to be abandoning attempts at dialogue with President Reagan, whom they regard as implacably anti-Moscow and instead are concentrating their international efforts on improving relations with China (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

## Parties share Salvador vote

Negotiations for a coalition government began in El Salvador as early returns from Sunday's elections showed President Duarte's Christian Democrats winning 40 per cent of the vote and the extreme right-wing Arena taking 30 per cent.

## DPP's inquiry on baby death

The Director of Public Prosecution is to examine the case of Dr Peter Huntingford, a hospital consultant in Kent, who recently admitted causing the death of a grossly handicapped baby in 1959.

## Dollar boosted

The dollar came in for a fresh boost yesterday on world money markets as traders indicated that American interest rates could move sharply upwards within the next few weeks.

## Rugby setback

Sponsors of a plan to hold a world cup for rugby union in Britain face a stumbling block with the movement of South Africa. Twelve countries are due to take part in the tournament in 1985.

## Geoff Hunt out

Geoff Hunt, the winner of the British Squash Open for the past six years, has dropped out of this year's event at Bromley because of a back injury.

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Letters: On Hillhead, from Mr K. H. Taylor, and others; seabed mining, from Mrs Elizabeth Young; black cricket, from Mr R. Archer

Leading articles: Positive discrimination, Bangladesh

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Chris Patten MP calls on Conservatives not to leave the party for the SDP; Edward Mortimer describes the plight of the Bihals in Iran; the cash crisis of the British film industry

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Valerie Aggett, runner-up to the Times Businesswoman of the Year

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# Alliance will end British nuclear force says Steel

By Jonathan Wills

Mr David Steel is in no doubt that under a Social Democratic/Liberal Alliance government, Britain would eventually cease to have any independent nuclear deterrent, although the Young Liberals failed to get a majority for unilateral nuclear disarmament at the Scottish Liberal Conference at the weekend.

In an interview with *The Times*, the Liberal leader made clear that for him the issue was not whether the Trident missile would be cancelled and Polaris phased out, but when.

Mr Steel admitted that the question was "slightly tricky" for the alliance "simply because the Liberal Party has always been against the independent nuclear deterrent". They had a clear, principled commitment against the deterrent, "not just an economic argument".

In fact, as reported in *The Times* on March 17, Mr Steel has stated that Polaris should be "phased out as soon as possible" and the "slightly tricky" and "not substantial" difficulty for the alliance is finding a compromise between that statement and the SDP policy of maintaining Polaris into the 1990s.

Mr Steel agreed that people were not clear where the Alliance stood on phasing out Polaris. "Nor am I", he said. "The truth is that this is a matter which we have not yet set down to discuss between ourselves and the SDP."

"We are both against Trident. We both accept that Polaris has a limited life, and therefore the only point we have to discuss is one of timing." The area of difficulty was, he believed, "not substantial". He had asked the Liberal defence panel to meet the SDP to talk about it. Over the past six months he had responded to "strong pressure" on disarmament within the party and from the public by exploring the possibility of a European initiative on nuclear arms. He believed, as did his colleagues in Germany and Italy, that the European partners of Nato could do much to influence the course of superpower disarmament.

Mr Steel had good reason to be pleased with the St Andrews conference. The nuclear debate was the only one that threatened to disturb the euphoric mood of unity created by the Hillhead, Glasgow, by-election result and Mr Ruy Jenkins's triumphal reception by the Scottish Liberals.

While not in the least resenting the publicity showered upon the SDP, Mr Steel clearly felt that it was time to remind the public of the Liberals' own distinctive radical and progressive traditions.

It was "a caricature" to suggest that the SDP was a left-of-centre party with the Liberals pulling the Social Democrats to the right. If anything it was the other way round, he said.

"On a number of issues, perhaps the Liberal Party still has a rather sharper left-of-centre cutting edge." Examples were disarmament and racial disadvantage.

Although elated by the Hillhead result, Mr Steel believed that the SDP was "mistaken in constantly relying on the academic application of swings rather than on one that exists on the ground."

"Those who are basing their political expectations on that sort of exercise are fundamentally wrong", he said.

Mr Steel was prepared to put his money on no party gaining an overall majority at the next general election. In that event the alliance would be willing to support a government in office "for as long as it lasts".

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Continued on back page, col 4

## Trident the only way, says Nott

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, maintained yesterday that it would be dangerous folly for Britain to abandon her nuclear role while vigorously reaffirming that the Government's overriding duty was to strive towards multilateral disarmament.

It was not necessary to be a pacifist, unilateralist or a socialist to see the need for delivery systems, each armed with multiple warheads, said the Secretary of State. On the other hand it would be an immensely dangerous and irresponsible act to tear down the present structure before a better one was firmly within our grasp.

Opening the debate on the choice of the Trident 2 (DS) missile system to succeed Polaris as the basis for maintaining a British strategic nuclear deterrent, Mr Nott told the House that a submarine-launched ballistic missile was the only effective way to ensure the credibility of that deterrent into the 21st century. The Trident DS was the most cost-effective way of ensuring this country's needs when Polaris ceased to be credible.

The Secretary of State went some way to dispel fears that involvement by British firms in the Trident programme would be less than envisaged. He told MPs that an American team would visit the United Kingdom next month to brief British firms on the range of components for which they would be able to compete.

It would not be possible at present to quantify the proportion of work likely to go to British companies but it was likely that in some cases it would be up to 80 per cent although elsewhere it would be only 10 per cent. Mr Nott added that the programme would provide £4,000m-worth of extra work for British industry.

It was clear, however, that disapproval of the Government's choice of Trident went beyond the ranks of the unilateralists on the Labour benches, taking in the Social Democrats, the Liberals and a small number of malcontents even on the Conservative back benches.

Indeed, while Mr Nott had little difficulty in demolishing the case against Trident put forward by Mr John Silkin, Labour's defence spokesman, he was less at ease with those who advocated other alternatives to Polaris and the retention of a nuclear deterrent.

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## Flyer home in record time

Dutch yacht Flyer (above), built and skippered by Cornelis van Rietschoten (below), is first across the finishing line at Portsmouth in the fourth and final stage of the Round the World race from Mar del Plata, Argentina. The 76-foot sloop, with her 14-strong crew, took 120 days for the voyage, beating by 14 days the four-year-old record set by Chay Blyth in Great Britain 2. But the winner of the 27,000 nautical miles race - on adjusted time - looks likely to be the French yacht, Charles Heidsieck 3, skippered by Alain Gabbay. Last night she was lying third in the Azores, about 600 miles from Portsmouth, and was expected to arrive in about four days. Page 21.

Lord Carrington is flying back to London from the EEC summit meeting in Brussels today to make a statement in the House of Lords on the crisis with Argentina over the British South Atlantic territory of South Georgia. A parallel statement will be made in the Commons.

The Foreign Secretary had originally intended to travel direct from Brussels to Israel on an official visit. He will now go via London, arriving a couple of hours later than planned.

Intensive diplomatic negotiations continued yesterday to try to find a formula capable of resolving the crisis. The dispute was sparked by the British discovery that a party of about 50 Argentines had gone to South Georgia without official authorization and had raised the Argentine flag. The territory is a dependency of the Falkland Islands 800 miles away, which Argentina claims.

The Argentines have a commercial contract to remove scrap from the old whaling facilities at Leith Harbour. Most of the party who arrived there on March 18, left after a British protest. The flag was also lowered.

But the British Government estimates that between six and 10 of the scrap merchants are still in South Georgia.

No official comment was made.

## Carrington to speak on Falklands

By Denis Taylor

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## French attitude on EEC cash hardens

From Ian Murray and Peter Norman, Brussels, March 29

France hardened its position against a settlement of the long-running argument over Britain's EEC budget contribution during the course of the European summit in Brussels today.

President Francois Mitterrand made what a British spokesman described as "a not very positive response" for the formula for resolving the problem, which is due to be discussed by European foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Saturday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher had raised the subject of Britain's budget contribution in a two and a half minute statement to the heads of government after they had spent the afternoon discussing the economic and social situation in the Community.

She said she hoped that after all the delay the formula to be discussed on Saturday meant that the negotiations were seriously under way again and that the foreign ministers would be able to reach a solution not only on the budget problem but on agricultural reform and on instituting new Community policies.

She said it was essential that the Community should have a period of stability with the subject taken out of the political arena for a substantial period without the need for renegotiation every two or three years.

Before the meeting began Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, had sent a letter to

Mr Leo Tindermans, President of the Council of Ministers, saying that Britain was looking for a five-year settlement rather than the three-year package with further two-year stage negotiated in 1984 which is suggested in the formula.

Mr Thatcher insisted that there should be a fair deal on a suitable scale even though Britain did expect to continue to be a modest net contributor in any settlement.

Mitterrand then made the only comment given by the other leaders, saying that the French view the formula to be discussed on Saturday could not be accepted as it stood, even though he said, enigmatically, France accepted the methodology.

In the main discussion on economic and social policy in the Community, Mrs Thatcher had emphasized the importance of what she termed "restraint in consumption and increased investment".

Even so, she said that not all investment was seeking an example out her pounds had been her business.

Britain being a steel, car and tilted industries.

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## Fowler refuses to raise pay offer to nurses

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Industrial action by nurses in the health service was brought a step closer yesterday by the Government's refusal to increase its offer above 6.4 per cent.

Mr David Williams, leader of the staff side of the Whitley Council, is to meet the management side next Tuesday, and if no increase in made the nurses' unions will be balloting their members over the offer and the kind of industrial action they might want to take, he said.

Mr Fowler said the Government had recognized the position of nurses by offering them more than the 4 per cent being offered to other health service workers, and by offering them a new permanent arrangement for negotiating their pay.

Both co-chairmen said they wanted a new commission to be set up, to consider in more detail how closer unity could be advanced. They both thought that the next major step was for the Roman Catholic Church to re-open the question of Anglican Holy Orders.

This would be the first item on the agenda of the "unity by stages" which the commission envisaged. Anglican orders were ruled to be "absolutely null and utterly void" by Pope Leo XIII in 1896, after an extensive theological investigation. The discovery of large areas of agreement has persuaded the commission that a way round the 1896 ruling might be found.

Dr Runcie said he was "warmly welcomed" the report, although it had not yet been accepted by either church.

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## £3,300 off top car in Ford cuts

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Ford Motor Company is cutting prices on most of its models by an average of 4½ to 5 per cent from Thursday. Savings include £84 on the 1.3 Escort and £3,300, including additional equipment, on the Granada GLE at the top of the range.

Mr Sam Toy, Ford's chairman, said the move had been partly prompted by public confusion over lower prices for cars in some Continental countries.

He disclosed that the number of Ford cars imported privately from Europe last had risen steeply from 70 in January to 340 in December.

Mr Toy said the price gap was causing confusion on the British market and he believed that potential customers were holding back to see what happened.

The total amount involved in Ford's price-cutting programme is about £200m. Mr Toy said it had been made possible by dealers taking lower profit margins and increased productivity and its cost should also be contained by extra sales.

The Cortina range is not affected by the cuts and prices will go up by 4 per cent on Thursday.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Paisley threat to Ulster plan

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said yesterday that he was optimistic there would be an assembly in Northern Ireland as a result of the initiative planned by Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State (our Belfast Correspondent writes). But he added that he would do everything in his power to destroy an executive on the lines that Mr Prior sought.

They could not agree to a 70 per cent weighted majority to form an executive, Mr Paisley said. Nor could they agree to a built-in Irish dimension. Speaking after a delegation from his party had met Mr Prior, he said: "He is going to stand democracy on its head and no sensible Unionist could agree to that."

Boy accused of murder

A boy aged 12 dropped a 35lb lump of concrete onto the head of a boy of eight and then strangled him with a strip of plastic, Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday. The body of John McLean, known to his family and friends as "Smiler", was found last September inside an empty cable drum on waste ground at Tyseley, Birmingham.

Mr Wilson Mellor, QC, for the prosecution said that although there was much publicity about the killing it was not mentioned how the boy died. Yet the next morning the accused who denies murder, told school-friends that the boy had been battered and strangled.

The hearing continues today.

National Front man convicted

David Riley, a National Front branch organizer, convicted of inciting racial hatred by publishing and distributing a leaflet abusive and insulting to Asians, was given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for two years at Preston Crown Court yesterday. Riley, aged 30, Accrington, Lancashire, was ordered to pay costs of up to £750.

£50 rabies fine

Mrs Arlette Bast, aged 34, from Strassburg, was fined £50 at Clerkenwell court, London, yesterday after admitting breaking the anti-rabies regulations. She was in London for the weekend and her pet mongrel dog had been overlooked by a customs officer at Dover who checked the coach in which she was travelling.

Typhoon kills 37 in Philippines

At least 37 people, including a child, died and 100 were injured in the Cebu province of the Philippines, where a typhoon struck on Sunday. The typhoon, which was named "Typhoon Nelson", hit the coast of Cebu and caused widespread damage.

No milk ban

Gloucestershire education committee has rejected a proposal to ban cheap school milk, subsidized by the EEC. A sub-committee recommended a ban after health specialists said milk was bad for the heart.

Heart man satisfactory

Harefield Hospital's 33rd heart transplant operation was carried out on Sunday on a man of 51 from Manchester. The hospital said the man, who has not been named, was satisfactory.

Wage deal meant 'overspending' of £950,000

By Richard Evans

A pay deal between Camden borough council, in north London, and striking manual workers during the "winter of discontent" was 40 per cent higher than national wage settlement and caused "illegal expenditure" of £950,000. The High Court was told yesterday.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, applied on behalf of the Metropolitan District Auditor for a declaration that payments made to members of the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe) between 1978 and 1981 were "contrary to law".

If the court grants the declaration the 31 councillors on Labour's controlling group at the time could be ordered to repay the money and be disqualified from holding public office. They include Mr Kenneth Livingstone, now leader of the Greater London Council.

Mr Widdicombe said that only days after the Nupe strike had started in 1979 the Association of Metropolitan Authorities had urged local councils to "stand firm" and not make local settlements, the council's Labour group had resolved not to await the outcome of national negotiations and to reach a local agreement.

At a party caucus meeting on February 13, 1979, it was decided to settle with the strikers by granting their two main requests, a basic weekly wage of £60 and a 35-hour week.

The day after the 31 Labour councillors endorsed the pay deal at a council meeting, the national settlement was announced "and it was on a considerably lower basis than the Camden settlement".

Mr Widdicombe said the lowest paid manual worker received £46.90 for a 40-hour week under the national settlement compared to £60 for a 35-hour week in Camden. "The Camden settlement was about four times the then going rate of inflation."

"While generosity is a commendable characteristic, Camden council were, in this instance, not being generous with their money; they were being generous with the ratepayers' money," Mr Widdicombe said.

It was clear law that a local authority had a fiduciary duty to their ratepayers. A Law Lord has ruled that they should conduct their affairs in a "fairly businesslike manner with due regard to the interests of those who provide the money."

It was "highly significant" that in the documents and records of meetings and decisions taken at the time "there is not a single reference to the ratepayers or to the interests of ratepayers."

Mr Ian Pickwell, the district auditor, found the allegedly illegal expenditure of £950,000 and the 31 Labour councillors to be responsible, after an inquiry prompted by

complaints by two Conservative councillors.

Mr Widdicombe said the district auditor had ruled that in making its pay settlement, Camden council had failed to consider the interests of ratepayers, the position of national negotiations and the market level of wages. Councilors had failed to take any advice, legal or otherwise, before their "crucial" meeting on February 13.

The district auditor believed it was his duty to get back as much money as possible.

In written evidence for the council, Mr Kenneth Rutter, controller of personnel services, said the manual workers' strike had a greater effect on Camden than elsewhere in London.

He said Mr Pickwell had underestimated the pressure on councillors due to a skillfully coordinated and well-organized strike action.

The council's director of social services said in an affidavit that 500 people were placed at immediate risk by the industrial action and could have risen to 2,000 within days.

There were no meals on wheels, no transport for the household, laundry services were closed while refuse collections and street cleaning ceased. Public toilets and baths were shut. At one time 28 bodies were awaiting burial and there were a further 29 bodies in a mortuary. The hearing continues today.

Public service unions are said to have considerable influence over Camden council in a report published yesterday by the Camden Commercial Ratepayers' Group (David Walker writes).

The report, one of a series on the cost of Camden's services, said that the council spent 60 per cent above average for the inner London boroughs per resident. Conditions of employment for council staff were "very generous", the National and Local Government Officers' Association and Nupe had obstructed improvements in service, it was claimed.

Local authorities' growing interest in employing private firms to clean streets and collect refuse was marked yesterday by the announcement of a trade union campaign against contracting out.

The TUC published a pamphlet saying that public health could be harmed by the operations of private firms and that the long-term costs of contracting out services had yet to be calculated.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, and chairman of the TUC's public services committee, said: "Private contractors pose a far greater threat to public services than government cuts."



On the right side of the wire: Former women prisoners of the Japanese at the Imperial War Museum yesterday with Stephanie Beacham (second from left), one of the stars of Tenko, BBC TV's Japanese prison camp series, for the launching of a book about their tribulations, Women Beyond The Wire

TNL health supplement to close

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Times Newspapers Ltd announced yesterday that it is ceasing publication of The Times Health Supplement because it is losing £8,000 a week.

The 10 full-time editorial staff on the weekly, which was launched on October 30 last year, are seeking alternative funding in an effort to keep it alive.

Mr Ian Trafford, publisher of the Times Supplements, wrote to the staff yesterday saying that advertising and circulation had fallen short of estimated targets.

Circulation was about 5,000 copies a week compared with a target of 15,000, and classified advertising was only one page a week, compared with a target of seven, the letter said.

A spokesman for TNL said that although the supplement had achieved a high reputation among the senior staff of the health services, it had not achieved the level of circulation necessary for viability.

Fifteen members of staff have been made redundant, including editorial, advertising and clerical workers.

Miss Jill Turner, of the THS said last night that the newspaper had not been given long enough to establish itself.

"I shall fight to continue the newspaper and all the staff want to do the same."

One difficulty for the paper had been that the reorganization of the health service, coming into effect on April 1, was six months behind schedule, so that job advertisement for permanent staff in the health authorities had not been forthcoming.

Mr Arthur Britten, director of corporate relations for News International Ltd, said yesterday that total losses for the newspaper were probably about £200,000.

Asked whether the company would be prepared to sell the weekly, he said: "We could not possibly sell the title, because it includes the name of The Times. If, on the other hand, there was somebody with other proposals, everything has been discussed."

He said the National Union of Journalists' (chapel office branch) committee of The Times last night said in a statement that it deplored the possible loss of another 12 journalists' jobs "three days after NUJ negotiators reached an agreement on staffing levels at The Times".

600 given choice of pay cut or dismissal

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

In a move which union leaders see as a dangerous test case a Midlands motor components company has told 600 manual workers that they must accept wage cuts of between £9 and £18 a week or face dismissal.

Burman & Sons, an old-established Birmingham steering gear manufacturer, sent letters to all 600 at the weekend giving them the statutory 90-day notice of its intention to terminate the men's contracts of employment unless they accept new contracts based on wage cuts, redundancies and big improvements in productivity.

The move comes after weeks of unsuccessful negotiations with the unions, which have exhausted the company's official dispute procedure.

Burman has also told its unions that its financial position is deteriorating so rapidly that even this drastic action may not be sufficient to save jobs. It has also disclosed that it is trying to find a buyer.

Mr Frank Waller, chairman of the parent Adwest Group, said: "The wages being paid at Burman are the highest in the automotive supply sector and something has to be done quickly to bring them into line with those of our competitors and enable Burman to quote the sort of prices which will again win orders."

It is a near certainty that if Burman succeeds in making substantial wage cuts then other employers will try to follow, and that is worrying the unions.

Mr Ernest Hunt, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' district officer in charge of the Burman negotiations, said: "So far the most that has been conceded by unions to help firms in trouble is a decision to accept a standstill on wages for a period. With today's inflation that amounts to a wage cut. But this is another and potentially much more dangerous development. If Burman gets away with it who knows where it will end."

He has called Burman shop stewards to a meeting tomorrow to ascertain how far they are prepared to go to defeat management which, he claims, is to blame for failing to invest in modern plant.

Many of the 600 are earning a basic wage of £142 for a 38-hour week. The management wants to reduce this to £124 and to renegotiate a bonus scheme.

Under a uniform branch of Scotland Yard, appropriately entitled A1, is done through an annual review of police orders, and entrants usually start by working in Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle before an assignment to an individual.

Uniform protection is also given to embassies and the buildings of foreign states through the diplomatic patrol group while the Palace of Westminster has its own police station and a complement put by one senior officer at nearly 300.

The cost of the men, who patrol the corridors and homes of power is not published but must run into millions. Compared to the precautions of other countries it remains distinctly low-key.

How successful it is must be judged by events. The attack on the Queen at the Trooping the Colour ceremony last summer showed there will always be gaps which can never be covered unless or manpower is unlimited. The Special Air Service Regiment used to do a training programme for getting a VIP out of a car and into a building with complete protection. Twelve men were needed for those few steps.

More land is covered by registers

The amount of land covered by public registers has increased more than threefold in the past six months, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday (Hugh Clayton writes).

"We must now build up the momentum," he said in Birmingham. "I will not hesitate to direct disposals of land which is being unreasonably withheld."

Mr Heseltine announced last September that 35 registers covering 21,000 acres of urban land had been published under the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980. He said yesterday that a further 250,000 acres had since been compiled, but that only 600 acres had been disposed of.

The aim of the registers is to bring development to a halt on inner-city sites and to relieve pressure to build on farmland and in areas of rural beauty.

Six months for railway menace

A foreign exchange broker said a judge is to be a railway menace, tried to push a soldier out of a moving train. William Hempsall, aged 41, of South Harting, near Petersfield, Hampshire, was arrested for attempted murder, but at Winchester Crown Court yesterday, he was jailed for six months for attempted grievous bodily harm.

The court was told that Hempsall had a drink problem and four previous convictions for causing trouble on the railways.

Man who killed wife is freed

A man who strangled his wife after being tricked into marriage and then "taunted intolerably" was given an 18-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Michael Azu, aged 43, of Boston Manor Road, Brentford, assaulted his wife, aged 26, in September last year, without intending to cause her any serious harm, and accidentally killed her. Judge Tudor said the Common Law was being applied in a case where the defendant pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

The cruise covered 33,700 nautical miles, during which time the ship, operating for 2,500 hours. It has produced images for about 500,000 square kilometres of the ocean floor, or somewhat less than one per cent of the complete sea floor.

The Farnella is a former trawler converted to conduct sonar scanning. The vessel was refitted with instruments to create seabed maps from sonarographs.

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Science report

Gloria maps out the sea

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Surveys of possible sea bed sites for dumping radioactive waste and of potential new oil fields have been made in a six-month exploration of the North Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico by the scientific cruise ship Farnella, which arrived at St. Andrews Dock, Hull, at the weekend. The exploration was undertaken by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, using a unique underwater echo sounder called Gloria.

This device, known formally as the Geological Long Range Inclined asdic, is the only type of equipment in the world which can produce acoustic maps of the ocean floor over a swathe up to 32 miles wide, as it is towed at 10 knots behind the research vessel.

Although developed initially by the institute for research into the structure of the deep ocean floor, the voyage combined a programme of applied commercial work for the Geological Observatory and the Department of Energy and the Department of the Environment for Britain, the United States Geological Survey and Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, and the Brazilian petroleum agency, Petrobras.

Dr A. S. Laughon, FRGS, director of the Institute, says Gloria was developed because conventional echo sounding from surface ships could never give the details of the shape of the deep sea bed like that available to geologists working on land for terrestrial surveys. Yet that information is the starting point of so much geological understanding.

In addition to mapping with the scanner, a string of seven deep sea tide gauges were laid and later recovered from one of the main zones which contain part of the Mid Atlantic Ridge.

Observations made by the scanner, which is contained in an eight metres long cylinder towed at about 50 metres beneath the surface on the end of 400 metres of cable, are recorded on magnetic tape, thus accumulating a data bank.

The most basic information showing the undulations of the sea floor or sonographs, is obtained by playing the magnetic recording through a photographic recorder. But a full interpretation takes many hours of analysis.

This data is of immediate practical importance as well as of pure scientific interest. The analyses show areas of unstable sea floor and indicate the presence of powerful currents.

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**Nationwide Building Society**

Announces that the following interest rates will apply to investment accounts from 1 April 1982

Account Type	Rate
Ordinary Share Accounts	8.75% 12.50%
Subscription Share Accounts	10.00% 14.29%
Capital Bonds 17th Issue (minimum £500)	10.75% 15.36%
New Bonus Account (minimum £1,000)	9.75% 13.93%
Deposit Accounts	8.50% 12.14%

The rate of interest on all existing Capital Bonds will be reduced by 1% from 1 April 1982. The guaranteed extra interest paid on all existing Capital Bonds continues unchanged. All existing Bonus Accounts will receive the new rate where the balance is £1,000 or more.

Head Office: New Oxford Square, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PW

Police protection Yard silent on Thatcher guard

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard refused to comment yesterday on reports that Mr Mark Thatcher, the Prime Minister's son, is being accompanied by a police bodyguard on a trip to California. Mr Thatcher has had protection for some months after a threat against him but the question of public protection for the Prime Minister's family is something the Yard will rarely confirm, although it is probably more widespread than the public realizes.

No one paid much attention to the hotel under-manger when Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, arrived at a Northern Hotel two years ago to address a police conference. A short, slightly built man in black jacket and striped trousers he bustled round like other members of staff. The only difference was that he carried a two-way radio.

The real role of the man only became clear when he warmly greeted the Home Secretary's police bodyguard. The "under-manager" was a Special Branch man sent ahead to check security: the covert side of a security organization which has expanded in recent years to meet the problems of protecting the Royal Family, ministers and VIPs from the violent risks of being a public person.

The list of protection duties for Special Branch does not stop at domestic figures. Visiting dignitaries are normally guarded and the procession of cars for the Prince of Wales's wedding last year was studied with vigilance by policemen. Protection for royalty comes

Six men jailed for sex offences against boys

Boys as young as seven were sexually corrupted by men who preyed on poor families in Liverpool and London, juries were told yesterday in trials which ended at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Six men were jailed for a total of 39 years for offences against boys they befriended or picked up at railway stations.

Basil Andrew Cohen and Malcolm Raywood had been convicted of similar offences during the Playland vice ring trial in 1975. A third man, David Archer, now known as Ramsey, was also convicted of sex offences in the Playland trial but had his convictions quashed on appeal.

During the trials, which began 17 months ago but had been covered by contempt orders, the court was told that within weeks of being released from prison Cohen and Raywood moved to Toxteth, Liverpool, where they befriended two brothers aged 13 and 15.

The boys played truant from school, and sexual offences were committed at the men's flat. Mr Colin Nicholls, for the prosecution, said:

They were joined by a third man, Brian Sheppardson, who ran a cafe in London, and he also assaulted the brothers. When Sheppardson returned to the

Cockney Cafe in Commercial Road, East London, he persuaded the boys' parents to let him take a younger brother then aged seven for a holiday.

The boy was taken to the cafe, where Sheppardson tied him with wire and assaulted him.

All three men denied offences with the brothers but were found guilty of indecently assaulting a Liverpool boy aged 12, one of a family of 10. Raywood was also convicted of "buggery" with a boy aged 16 who had run away from home.

Sheppardson, aged 44, was jailed for 10 years for buggery and indecent assault.

Cohen, aged 45, a driver of a black car, was jailed for 10 years for buggery and indecent assault. He admitted sex with a 14-year-old boy.

Raywood, aged 49, unemployed, was jailed for 10 years for buggery and indecent assault. He admitted sex with a 14-year-old boy.

Frederick Hobbs, aged 59, unemployed, was jailed for 10 years for buggery and indecent assault. He admitted sex with a 14-year-old boy.

Stratford, aged 50, was jailed for 10 years for buggery and indecent assault. He admitted sex with a 14-year-old boy.

Josef over

Audio best

Sentences review is urged

By Stewart T. Crime Rep

Ten years, after a decision of summary orders, more were needed to realize the Howard report published by Kenneth P. in a report published by a researcher at the Home Office and now sociology and social policy. The report that differences in sentencing. He cites during courts orders as a to prison and to sentence in their. The orders, which have the potential most promising, important for the imposed as an alibi, committment, between hours of supervision in place of. He suggests that as a fine where an offender. The order imaginative with finance and state them.

Over the past 10 years have a re population by Peace says further that offences only 9 per cent were terminated offender had fresh crimes. No category appears to be a pa risk.

Boats ban ur

The Lake District planning board today to tell the Water Authority opposes allowing boats on Thirlmere in the public soon



**From Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent, Exeter**

by the end of the decade.

If the Government decided against the new system, all the work done on developing national criteria would still be invaluable in reforming the very real deficiencies in the existing dual system.

Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said Sir Keith's announcement would cause bitter disappointment in the profession "because it reads like a formula for further interminable delays and uncertainty".

Sir Keith seemed to be going back on what his two predecessors had approved.

Several others at yesterday's conference echoed Mr Jarvis's views. However, Mr Geoffrey Goddall, president of the Association, said that although he was sorry that no date had been fixed, he did not think it was the end of the 16-plus examination.

## Call for plan to combat violence

□ In the same speech Sir Keith called for closer links between schools and the police to tackle community violence and disorder. (The Youth Association reports.)

He said that a "climate of disorder" could spread into schools from outside, and he added that Lord Scarman had proposed a police presence in educating children in the fundamentals of an ordered society could be of great value.

**By John Witherow**

Mr. Kuznetsov's question whether the author of the fiction should "choose as his proper subject events which are not only outside his own experience but also beyond his own resources of imaginative recreation?" and talks of "a superficially reworked version of the historical account".

Mr. Talmay says that he not only lacks adequate prominence in the book to Mr. Kuznetsov's work but also emphasized his indebted-

*Babi Yar* are re-issuing book and quoting its connection with *The White Lion* in advertisements. One lion copies of *The White Lion* have been printed in the United States and other reprint had already been ordered.

Mr. Burnett comments: "There is no question of breach of copyright. The author has done it in perfectly reasonable literary design."

**From Ian Bradley, Blackpool**

If, as is expected, the presidency and most of the executive places go to Labour Party candidates this week, it will mark the end of this era of non-party rule for British students.

Significantly in his opening speech to the conference last night, Mr David Aaronovitch, the retiring president, gave a warning not to align the union with any one political party.

Yesterday at the Inner London Crown Court Robert Bradshaw, aged 46, admitted stealing £1,100 from the National Westminster bank, which he was managing, from John Nutting, for the prosecution, said more than £382,000 was stolen from branches of Barclays, National Westminster and the National City Bank between March 1959 and June, 1961, under various aliases.

At one stage, Mr Nutting told the court, Bradshaw invested in a printing set, bought some paper and used the profits to buy National Westminster cheques and printed his own. Leading high street shops never suspected their validity.

An officer from Scotland Yard's intelligence branch was assigned to work solely on the Bradshaw case after the banks reported the huge losses.

Mr Nutting said Bradshaw withdrew money but deposited it as well, was to make deposits of £200.

He said the only business he did was to overdraw as much money as possible before the banks issued a circular stopping any further withdrawals. He kept the withdrawals. He used the alias, open a different account and start all over again."

Detective Inspector Michael Paton of Scotland Yard's cheque squad said Bradshaw was given 11 convictions in 1954, involving 46 cases of fraud, criminal deception and dishonesty.

He had spent nearly 14 years in a South African jail for cheque frauds the was deported.

Yesterday Judge Cox sentenced Bradshaw to four years imprisonment, to be run concurrent with his present 10-year term.

**By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent**

Mr John Farr, chairman of the British Shooting Sports Council, appealed yesterday to all users of firearms for recreation to boycott Co-operative shops and the Co-operative Bank.

Mr Farr, Conservative MP for Harborough, said that he had called an emergency meeting of the council to debate action by the million recreational shooters in Britain against the Co-operative movement, the largest private owner of farmland in Britain.

"I have decided to ban hunting from all its 38,000 acres from June.

"I have tabled a motion for the meeting urging the instantaneous withdrawal of all patronage of Co-operative establishments". Mr Farr said at Westminster. "Shooting people are not prepared to stand idly by and watch hunting be backed off."

Mr Pat Gouldsbury, secretary of the council, said that although the Co-operative movement would continue to allow shooting rights, shooters nevertheless wanted to show solidarity with hunts.

"The Co-operative Wholesale Society has been got at by the League Against Cruel Sports through the socialists", Mr Gouldsbury said.

It has no withdrawn shooting rights at the moment. It gets rent from shooting, and not from hunting. If they aim for hunting now, they will probably go for shooting next."

The hunting ban was decided after months of lobbying by an international pressure group called Co-operators Against Bloodsports which was financed by the league. The league may finance a similar group inside the Social Democratic Liberal Alliance.

Both sides of the hunting argument are lobbying hard for one of their most important battles, which will be decided tomorrow when county councillors in Leicestershire debate motions for and against a ban on hunting over the 10,000 acres owned by the county.

Some of the most famous hunts in Britain, including the Quorn and the Pytchley would be affected by such a ban, as would the Ferring hunt, which will also lose part of its country through the Co-operative ban.

Mrs. Maureen Long, who

survived an attack by Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, yesterday obtained judgment against him at the High Court in Leeds, for damages for personal injuries.

Ms Long, aged 46, of Buttershaw, Bradford, not present in court, told Collyer, her solicitor, said: "I shall be making efforts to agree an amount of damages with Mr Sutcliffe's solicitors."

Sutcliffe was sentenced to remain in prison for life for 11 murders and seven attempted murders.

Earlier this month, Mrs Elaine MacDonald, mother of 15-year-old MacDonald, aged 15, Sutcliffe's youngest victim, was awarded damages of £6,722. Another survivor, Miss Marilyn Moore, aged 40, was also given a judgment against him.

**A married woman teaches**  
**in a segregated school**

who was rejected for teacher's job after a barrage of questions about her private life, was awarded compensation by an industrial tribunal in Liverpool yesterday.

Miss Helen Gates, aged 34, who was claimed to be better qualified and more experienced than male applicants for the post at Woodvale special school, Wirral, has accused Wirral Borough Council of sex discrimination. The job went to a man.

The tribunal was told that a male councillor at the interview "very deliberately" her "by seeking

Peregrine falcons have regained their prewar population levels, (Tony Sanstgast writes). The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday that their comeback marks a quiet triumph of goodwill and common sense over thoughtlessness and stupidity.

The 500 breeding pairs in Britain are thought to be nearly half the European total. The species was persecuted during the Second World War to protect crops and pigeons. By the 1960s the widespread use of organochlorine pesticides had reduced numbers to fewer than 250 pairs. Illegal falconers and egg collectors also took their toll.

Severe restrictions in the use of organochlorines which interfere with reproduction in a wide range of species, have been in effect since the early 1970s.

The authoritative *British Birds* magazine will report in its April issue that in 1980 two other raptors, the red kite and the osprey, had their numbers increased by 10 per cent. Overall, there are now 211 species breeding regularly in Britain, 32 more than in 1900.

Collared doves, Cetti's warblers, little ringed plovers, great crested grebes, Lapland buntings, purple gallinules, and herring gulls, redwings and avocets have also increased in recent years.

... after the

Over the past 10 years, the number of prisoners have reduced by 10 per cent. The prison population by gender is as follows:

Gender	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Male	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,600	1,650	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,200	2,250	2,300	2,350	2,400	2,450	2,500	2,550	2,600	2,650	2,700	2,750	2,800	2,850	2,900	2,950	3,000	3,050	3,100	3,150	3,200	3,250	3,300	3,350	3,400	3,450	3,500	3,550	3,600	3,650	3,700	3,750	3,800	3,850	3,900	3,950	4,000	4,050	4,100	4,150	4,200	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,400	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,750	4,800	4,850	4,900	4,950	5,000	5,050	5,100	5,150	5,200	5,250	5,300	5,350	5,400	5,450	5,500	5,550	5,600	5,650	5,700	5,750	5,800	5,850	5,900	5,950	6,000	6,050	6,100	6,150	6,200	6,250	6,300	6,350	6,400	6,450	6,500	6,550	6,600	6,650	6,700	6,750	6,800	6,850	6,900	6,950	7,000	7,050	7,100	7,150	7,200	7,250	7,300	7,350	7,400	7,450	7,500	7,550	7,600	7,650	7,700	7,750	7,800	7,850	7,900	7,950	8,000	8,050	8,100	8,150	8,200	8,250	8,300	8,350	8,400	8,450	8,500	8,550	8,600	8,650	8,700	8,750	8,800	8,850	8,900	8,950	9,000	9,050	9,100	9,150	9,200	9,250	9,300	9,350	9,400	9,450	9,500	9,550	9,600	9,650	9,700	9,750	9,800	9,850	9,900	9,950	10,000	10,050	10,100	10,150	10,200	10,250	10,300	10,350	10,400	10,450	10,500	10,550	10,600	10,650	10,700	10,750	10,800	10,850	10,900	10,950	11,000	11,050	11,100	11,150	11,200	11,250	11,300	11,350	11,400	11,450	11,500	11,550	11,600	11,650	11,700	11,750	11,800	11,850	11,900	11,950	12,000	12,050	12,100	12,150	12,200	12,250	12,300	12,350	12,400	12,450	12,500	12,550	12,600	12,650	12,700	12,750	12,800	12,850	12,900	12,950	13,000	13,050	13,100	13,150	13,200	13,250	13,300	13,350	13,400	13,450	13,500	13,550	13,600	13,650	13,700	13,750	13,800	13,850	13,900	13,950	14,000	14,050	14,100	14,150	14,200	14,250	14,300	14,350	14,400	14,450	14,500	14,550	14,600	14,650	14,700	14,750	14,800	14,850	14,900	14,950	15,000	15,050	15,100	15,150	15,200	15,250	15,300	15,350	15,400	15,450	15,500	15,550	15,600	15,650	15,700	15,750	15,800	15,850	15,900	15,950	16,000	16,050	16,100	16,150	16,200	16,250	16,300	16,350	16,400	16,450	16,500	16,550	16,600	16,650	16,700	16,750	16,800	16,850	16,900	16,950	17,000	17,050	17,100	17,150	17,200	17,250	17,300	17,350	17,400	17,450	17,500	17,550	17,600	17,650	17,700	17,750	17,800	17,850	17,900	17,950	18,000	18,050	18,100	18,150	18,200	18,250	18,300	18,350	18,400	18,450	18,500	18,550	18,600	18,6

### From Our Correspondent

"We were side-by-side in the doing about 100mph. I then realized it was a bit silly and I immediately decelerated and the Porsche went past us doing at least 120mph.

"There were cars in front of it and I saw it swerve to the left and strike the inside barrier, which was a concrete wall."

Mr. and the Porsche

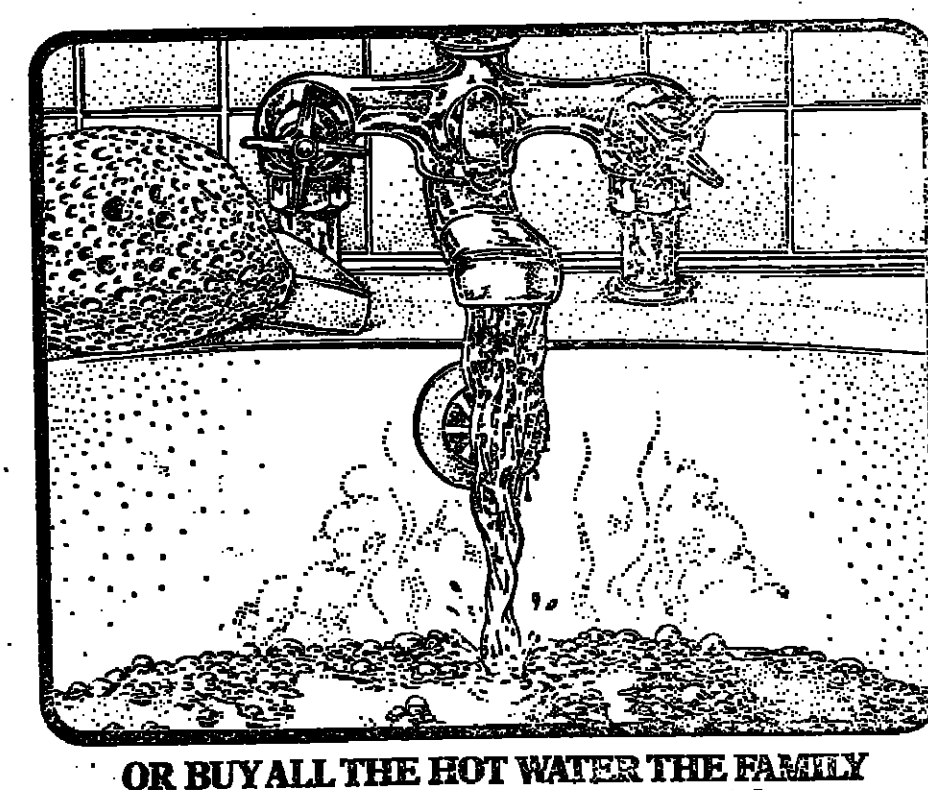
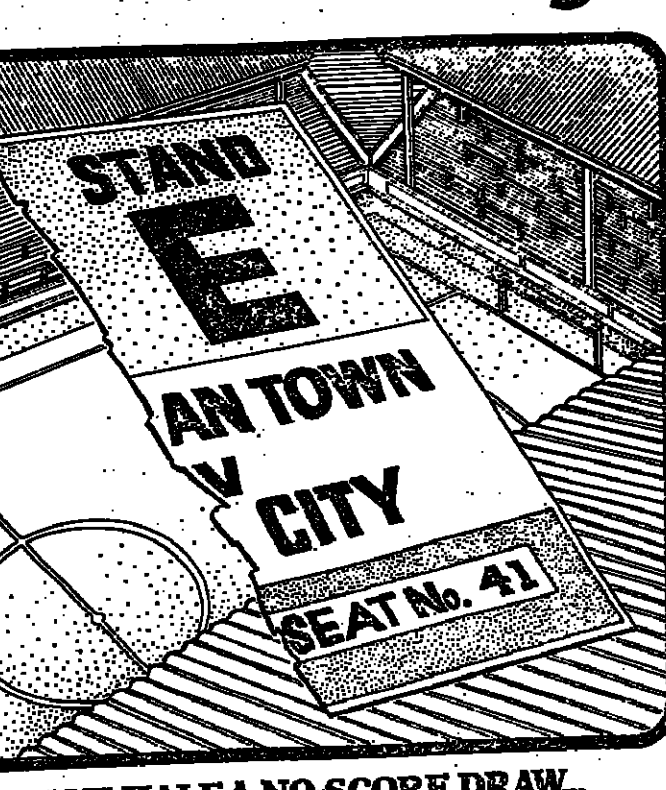
The Lake District special planning board decided yesterday to tell the North-west Water Authority that it opposes allowing the use of boats on Thirlmere reservoir in Cumbria, when it is opened to the public soon.

The age of cheap energy is over—probably forever! But as the above example shows, gas is still remarkably good value for money.

Although gas prices have risen considerably over the last few years, average earnings and pensions have gone up even

*Based on cost of stand seat for London First Division match.  
Gas prices from British Gas "Guide to fuel running costs, October 1981, adjusted to allow for April 1982 price increase, and including standing charges.*

**BRITISH GAS**





# Britain must have its strategic deterrent

## DEFENCE

The Trident II (D5) missile system was the most cost-effective way of ensuring Britain's deterrent capability when Polaris ceased to be credible, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said when he opened a debate in the Commons on the Trident programme.

Mr Nott moved that the House endorse the Government's decision to maintain a strategic nuclear deterrent and to choose the Trident II (D5) missile system as the successor to the Polaris force.

He said that all MPs shared the feeling of deep concern, even foreboding, about the future. All feared the idea of war. The imagination had been appalled. There could be no other aim than to preserve peace.

Every MP would no doubt choose balanced and verifiable disarmament as the road to a secure world. It was not necessary to be a pacifist, unilateralist or socialist to see the essential urgency to two great powers acquiring ever more efficient delivery systems, each armed with multiple warheads.

Who can say 20 or 30 years from now he would not choose to have a nuclear umbrella which would leave the French as the only European nuclear power.

Should Britain renounce its independent strategic capability because of cost? Was Britain to forgo its own defence against nuclear blackmail because 3 per cent of the defence budget was just too much to bear?

Of course he and his Cabinet colleagues would have to find a cheaper way to sustain a credible strategic capability beyond the 1990s, but none existed, as any in-coming administration would find. Other options had been examined, but did not have the necessary attributes of a credible strategic system.

The threat Britain faced came from a superpower and it must be capable of surviving against superpower technology. Britain had a substantial lead in submarine technology. The choice of the new submarines the Government had made was heavily influenced by the need to keep that lead in submarine technology.

He and all his defence advisers would like more frigates. He would like more tanks and more aircraft. But all of them, including the chiefs of staff, were unanimous in the view that the threat was not a policy only to prevent the threat of a nuclear attack. It also related to the more easily conceivable threat of the use of any military force, including nuclear blackmail, as a system of political aggression.

It was essential to the security of the United Kingdom that this country retained a strategic nuclear deterrent. A submarine-launched ballistic missile was the only effective way to ensure that credibility into the twenty-first century.

On the available evidence, the Trident D5 missile system was the most cost effective way of ensuring the United Kingdom's deterrent needs when Polaris ceased to be credible.

No one in this house (he said) has any quarrel with the Russian people. My reading of their history leads me to believe that the Russians are a brave nation who have suffered more than their fair share of human exploitation through the ages.

He hoped that one day the Russian people will be our allies just as the Germans are today. Our quarrel is not with the Russian people but with the ideology that holds contempt for human freedom and with a communist dictatorship which has the apparent will to impose that ideology by force of arms on others.

Ultimate deterrence in the face of nuclear weapons had to rest on an indestructible second strike capability so that at no level of attack would the aggressor possess the power to blackmail or get surrender. A strategic nuclear force remained the ultimate guarantee of NATO's security.

While the United Kingdom had every confidence in the

American strategic guarantee, it was possible that at some time in the future under circumstances that were different from those prevailing now, that a Soviet leadership might calculate, however mistakenly, that it could risk or threaten a nuclear attack on Europe without involving the strategic forces of the United States.

If the Soviets were ever tempted to make such an enormous miscalculation the existence of an immensely powerful nuclear force would be an enormously complicating factor and a powerful argument for Soviet caution.

In the last resort, Great Britain must be responsible for her own defence. She could not shuffle that off on to another nuclear power.

After 30 years with a nuclear capability he said, if we abandon nuclear weapons on moral grounds we would be leaving a devastating blow to NATO, which depends for its collective security on the nuclear deterrent.

We would be abrogating responsibility for our security, which would be protected only by the existence of the United States nuclear umbrella which we had agreed to support. To renounce our nuclear weapons and then shelter under the American umbrella would have neither moral nor political merit, and it would leave the French as the only European nuclear power.

Should Britain renounce its independent strategic capability because of cost? Was Britain to forgo its own defence against nuclear blackmail because 3 per cent of the defence budget was just too much to bear?

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Soviet leadership knew it to be so. Britain was in no way dependent on the United States for communications, targeting or any other matter of day-to-day operation of the force.

It was unquestionably an independent force. Britain certainly had the technological ability to build a successor missile of its own, as the French had done, but chose not to do so on the grounds of cost.

Although it was not possible at present to quantify the proportion of work likely to go to British companies, with some components it would be up to 80 per cent while with others it would be only 10 per cent. It would add up to very substantial business.

There had been peace in Europe for half a lifetime despite deeply opposed political systems, massive forces in close proximity and potentially dangerous situations which in other ages would have led to war. So deterrents plainly worked, and the United Kingdom had a role to play which was welcomed by her allies.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham, Depford, Lab), moved the Opposition amendment:

"That this house condemns the decision to purchase the Trident nuclear system, a decision which escalates the arms race, breaches the spirit of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, shows a complete lack of interest in the negotiations currently taking place in Geneva and for the United Nations Second Session, and which would damage the United Kingdom's conventional defences, places an intolerable burden on the British economy and reduces the United Kingdom's power to pursue an independent foreign policy."

He said the amendment set out the reasons why the Labour Party could cancel the Trident project when it came into power and why the Government's policy was rejected. That was not a policy which would keep Britain safe for twenty of thirty years.

Trident did not make anyone feel secure. It was another massive expenditure which would more and more people that this country no longer controlled nuclear weapons but rather they controlled us.

There was a feeling that such weapons were designed not to prevent wars, which had been the original reason for Polaris, but to ensure that the balance of power was not simply of retaliation, but of destroying Soviet missiles in their silos before they were launched.

Trident would multiply Britain's warhead capacity around 20 times the original Polaris level. An adversary looking at it would see so in the light of its capacity. It was almost as if the United Kingdom were playing last across with the Soviet Union and that was why the programme presented the danger of escalation.

That was why so many people in this country, not just members of the Labour Party or pacifists or unilateralists, were terrified of their wish by what was happening.

For 25 years people had been told that nuclear weapons would ensure that no major part of play would not go into the conference chamber naked, but they saw that the country did not go into the conference chamber at all.

Mr Nott: Geneva is not about strategic weapons. Mr Silkin: Geneva is about theatre weapons and should lead to strategic weapons.

Mr Nott: The Salt and Start talks were bilateral negotiations between the two major powers, but it is not true to say that the United Kingdom was not invited. How can it be an apparently afford £3,000m to meet a threat in 13 years time, which may be true, but we cannot afford £3m to meet a threat which is facing us today?

Mr Nott: I am not going to get into a debate on the Falkland Islands. These issues are too important to be diverted. An independent nuclear deterrent depended upon being truly independent. The Polaris now and Trident in the 1990s were entirely under the control of the British Prime Minister. The release of any nuclear weapon would be in the power of the British Government, and the



Nott: Cost-effective

heads. They are manufactured at Aldermaston. Mr Silkin: If it were about warheads, it would be a very limited treaty. The whole basis of the treaty is to stop the nuclear arms race.

Mr Frederick Burden (Gillingham, Clf) said SDP members and Liberals did not approve of the Government's decision to buy Trident. But they felt it necessary to make it clear that they did not support the Government's continued membership of NATO and accepted the two commitments to the United Kingdom's continued membership of NATO and accepted the two commitments to the United Kingdom's continued membership of NATO.

Mr Silkin: When we come to Trident, we are dealing with something very different, so dangerous and so deadly that it becomes different in quality. The Secretary of State was presenting the Trident purchase to the British people as perpetuating an independent strategic force. Did he expect MPs to take that line and say that Britain would use it as it pleased rather than as America pleased?

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Silkin: People terrified

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# Undertakings not infringed

## THE TIMES

The first was the transfer of titles which had to be reversed by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Has the Secretary of State any lessons to learn from the nature and enforceability of undertakings given to him on the transfer of newspapers?

Mr Biffen: If the former editor of The Times thought that he had been constructively dismissed, he was under no obligation to resign. He could have taken his case to the independent national directors if he felt he had been constructively dismissed. Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said during questions in the Commons.

He told Mr John Fraser (Lambeth, NW, Lab), who had asked if he was satisfied with the observation of the undertakings given as to editorial independence which were given to the former editor of The Times: I do not consider that any of the conditions I imposed relating to editorial independence have been broken. The responses have been to the point of approval of the appointment and dismissal of the editor is a matter for the independent national directors and not for me.

Mr Fraser: Would he not agree that what was in effect the constructive dismissal of the editor of The Times was a breach of the undertaking of the editor to be independent of the Government? Would he not agree that that was a breach of the undertaking of the editor to be independent of the Government?

Mr Biffen: I am not a question of the conditions having been infringed and the Labour MPs who are trying to mount this crusade have simply not identified the nature of the problem.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (East Sussex, C) will Mr Biffen resist the temptation to go on looking like the emperor who had no clothes, living in a world of complete make-believe, about the situation on The Times?

If he is so satisfied that the independent national directors have played a proper role in this matter, why is there no mechanism for calling them into operation and for exercising their function to safeguard editorial independence properly?

Mr Biffen: The mechanism was there and the former editor of The Times chose not to use it.

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab): It is now well-known in Fleet Street that as a result of the transfer of the Prime Minister's papers to Mr Rupert Murdoch took the action that he did. Does not the whole thing prove the golden rule of Fleet Street that who owns the goal makes the rules?

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) will Mr Biffen resist the temptation to refer to all these reporters and editors with all the sort of ballyhoo as if they were footballers or film stars? What matters is the message, not the messengers. (Laughter.)

Mr Biffen: I have tried to be austere and detached about this matter. I have confined my answer to the specific case of whether or not the independent national directors and the conditions which were made for editorial independence on The Times on the acquisition of The Times newspaper have been infringed. I have to say they have not.

Mr Norman Atkinson asked if the Secretary of State had had discussions with the national directors of The Times to discuss the editorship of the newspaper. Mr Biffen: In a written reply, said no.

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# Government would not block sale

## CIVIL AVIATION

If the board of British Airways decided they wanted to sell subsidiaries, the Government would not stand in their way, Mr John Sproule, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said during Commons questions.

He refused to say whether the Government would block the sale of British Airways subsidiaries, but he said that the Government would not stand in their way.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer, an Opposition spokesman (Barnet, Lab), said: "What sense would it make for the Government to allow BA to consider flogging off profitable subsidiaries making £20m a year if the Government would not stand in their way?"

On a recent Waterhouse, it is a scandal he refuses to publish a report which involves potentially hundreds of millions of pounds of money. It is a scandal, a desperate bid to flog off a national asset.

Mr Sproule: It is not a question of a scandal. It is not my report to the House. I am not going to do so, it is up to him.

On selling subsidiaries in the meantime, this is a matter for the commercial judgment of BA. We will not stand in their way in either direction.

Mr Michael Colvin (Bristol, North West, C): Reducing BA's labour force from 58,000 to 43,000 employees in just over two years is no mean feat on BA's part.

Mr Sproule: The reason they are doing this is because they are almost £1,000m in debt and had a trade loss of £145m last year. While I am happy to praise where praise is due the reason why reduction is necessary is precisely because of the faults of the past which must be rectified as soon as possible.

Mr John Smith: In response to the question of the sale of the Waterhouse report, he should ask Sir John King to make it available.

Mr Sproule: I made a neutral statement that it was a confidential report and it is up to Sir John King to decide.

British Airways losses in the financial year just ending will be a good deal larger than the £145m loss last year, Mr Sproule said during the other questions.

This was unsatisfactory, he added. He expected the board to take whatever measures were necessary to restore profitability in the shortest possible time and was confident they were making every effort to do so.

Mr James Marshall (Leicester, South, Lab): In view of the uncertainty over the future of BA, it is economic madness to attempt to keep to the Government timetable to privatise British Airways by 1984.

If his policy was pursued, inevitably it would be at a price well below the long-term value of the company and, as a consequence, mean further substantial losses to the British taxpayer.

Mr Sproule: I do not agree. The Government is determined to stick to its timetable to privatise British Airways as fast as possible.

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C): Does the management of British Airways agree with the Government on the need to make the company profitable and to make the company profitable?

Mr Sproule: Yes, I do. I strongly commend the work which Sir John King, Mr Gibbs and Roy Watt are doing.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade: What is the justification from the point of view of the public interest, of the Government's decision to acquire long term debts of British Airways prior to selling off shares? What does the public interest gain from such a manoeuvre?

Mr Sproule: I do not care to comment on a hypothesis. (Laughter.)

Mr Stanley Newsome (Harrow, Lab) asked for a statement on the allocation of route licences formerly held by Laker Airways.

Mr Sproule replied: The allocation of route licences is in the first instance, for the Civil Aviation Authority to determine in accordance with its statutory duties. The authority will hold hearings to consider applications to take over the Laker route licences as soon as practicable. The Laker licences have not yet been formally revoked.

The CAA has been directed to grant British Caledonian Airways a temporary exemption from the licensing arrangements in order to enable them to operate a service between Gatwick and Los Angeles in place of that operated by Laker.

# Fewer thefts at Heathrow during strike

Passengers at Heathrow Airport had benefited from the absence of baggage handlers during the strike, Lord Campbell of Croy, (C) said during questions after asking the Government to congratulate the staff who had kept the airport running during the strike.

Lord Campbell of Croy: I am grateful for those two points. The private sector as a whole made a profit last year as opposed to the public sector.

Mr Kenneth Woolmer, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Barnet and Morley, Lab): Can he confirm the story in The Financial Times that the Government believes the main cause of the Laker affair on the North Atlantic was an excess of seats?

Is the Government pressing for a gateway moratorium over the North Atlantic and are these problems not only for Laker but all airlines?

Mr Sproule: In a time of world recession, there is a problem of over-capacity. As a problem of over-capacity, the answer is "Yes."

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**NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS**

The National Savings Bank announces that with effect from 1st May 1982 the interest rate payable on Investment Account deposits will be

**13% per annum.**

**Peers reject Sunday trading compromise**

**HOUSE OF LORDS**

Lady Trumpington (C), sponsor of the Shops Bill, which would allow shops to open any time, declined to accept a compromise amendment during the committee stage of the Bill. She would allow all shops to open until 1 pm on Sundays.

Lord Jaques (Lab) moving the amendment, said that those who wanted Sunday trading had to take account of the views of the trader and his staff. The best way of avoiding commercialisation of Sundays was to compromise and settle for trading until 1 pm.

Lady Trumpington said she was tempted by the compromise which would improve the present situation, but regretted that she could not accept it.

The principle on which the Bill was based was that it was not Parliament, ministers, councils, bureaucracies, consumer organisations or anybody else to dictate to shops when they were to open or close.

Britain's was a free society, or was meant to be. Unless there were powerful reasons why a person should not do what he wanted he should be allowed to do it. She did not see why the law should dictate to a retailer, whether he liked it or not, that he must close on a Sunday afternoon.

Lady Seear (L) said for all its seductive appearance, this was a wrecking amendment, because it cut across the whole purpose of the Bill which was to leave it to the shopkeeper and his workers whether they were going to open or not.

**Carrington not to drop Israel trip**

**FOREIGN**

The Government had rejected a request that Lord Carrington, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, should cancel his visit to Israel because of the situation on the ground. Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said in the House of Lords.

He said: We deplore the dismissal of the democratically elected mayors and have called for an end to the violence. We deplore the situation which is wholly unproductive to cut off communications with Israel at a time when it is vital to try to persuade the Israeli Government



## Ex-nurse admits forcing girl to drink vinegar

From Arthur Osman, Wolverhampton

A former superintendent nurse at a home for mentally handicapped children in Walsall, West Midlands, admitted at Wolverhampton Crown Court yesterday that she had forced a girl to drink vinegar and salt, and on other occasions had shut a boy in a barrel and picked up another by his hair.

Mrs Susan Elizabeth Wilkes, who is married and has a child, aged three, pleaded guilty to eight charges of ill-treating children at the Megan-du-Bouillon home for the handicapped between 1975 and 1980.

She was also accused of making a girl stand in the rain and hitting a boy with a slipper. She was released on bail for social reports to be prepared and will appear at the same court next Monday.

Mrs Wilkes, aged 30, of Bridge Street, Clayhanger, Staffordshire, denied 10 charges of ill-treatment and the court will decide next week whether those will be allowed to lie on the file. The Crown did not open its case against her yesterday.

She was followed into the dock by Mr Bernard Joseph Blundell, aged 61, the former director of the home at Fugate Drive, Chasetown, near Cannock, Staffordshire. He pleaded guilty to ill-treating a girl aged 15 in January 1979 by pushing her nose into urine.

## Court told of 'pot hidden in chocolates'

From Our Correspondent Newport, Isle of Wight

A packet of chocolates smuggled into Albany maximum security prison, Isle of Wight, would have more than sweetened the palate of Samuel Rommel, a prisoner aged 45. For when the police officers stripped off the wrappers four of the "chocolates" were found to be cannabis resin, it was said at Isle of Wight Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Robert Tennyson, aged 33, of Bramsholme Estate, Hull, and John Stark, aged 38, of Walton Street, West Hull, and Rommel pleaded not guilty to two charges of conspiring to smuggle drugs into Albany jail.

Mr Stephen Parish, for the prosecution, said that nine days after Mr Stark was released from prison he returned to the Isle of Wight with his friend Mr Tennyson, and sent him into Albany with a visitor's pass.

But while Mr Tennyson was still in the waiting room two detectives came in and said they had reason to believe he had brought in drugs. Mr Tennyson panicked and ran into the lavatory, the court was told. The police took from him a block of vegetable matter containing cannabis, some tablets and LSD and a bag of chocolate, it was said.

The hearing continues today.



Civic souvenirs: Sir Horace Cutler with some of his favourite possessions. He was presented with the spade when he opened a building in Wembley.

## Sir Horace hands over...

Sir Horace Cutler, who until the rise of Mr Kenneth Livingstone was probably the best known representative of local government in London, is stepping down as leader of the Greater London Council's Conservatives (David Walker writes).

His successor, due to take over at the council meeting on May 11, is likely to be chosen from among Mr Richard Brew, the present deputy leader; Mr Alan Greengross, one of the Conservatives' most thoughtful spokesmen on transport; and Mr George Tremlett, who has

made a special study of housing matters. Other contenders include Mr Robert Vigars, a long-serving councillor who has previously stood against Sir Horace.

Sir Horace, who will be 70 this year, led the GLC from 1977 until Labour took control last May. During those years his goatee beard, bow tie and flamboyant projection of such schemes as holding the Olympic Games on a reclaimed site in the city's dockland area established an identity denied to most municipal leaders.

The arrival at County Hall of Mr Livingstone left Sir Horace unsure of what tactics to follow in opposition; the young left-winger did not play the games of railway enjoyed by Sir Horace and former Labour leaders of his own age.

Sir Horace will continue to represent the Harrow, West, division until the 1985 GLC elections. "There is plenty of steam in me yet," he said yesterday. "My self-imposed task is to fight the takeover by extreme left which is going on in town halls all over the country."

## Social worker denies hurling riot bombs

A social worker for the London Borough of Southwark hurried two petrol bombs at police cordons during the height of street rioting in Brixton last April, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Nicholas Purnell, for the prosecution, said that Adrian Kenny was identified by the police as the bomber because he stood out as one of the only a few white people causing disturbances in the area.

Mr Kenny, aged 26, of Effra Parade, Brixton, pleaded not guilty to throwing an explosive substance with intent to burn or do serious bodily harm to police.

In interviews with the police, Kenny said he was the victim of mistaken identity, the court was told. He said he was standing at his front gate comforting an elderly woman neighbour and trying to prevent young blacks smashing his windows when he was struck on the head. "There was a lot of confusion and I do not remember anything else."

But Mr Purnell told the jury that tests showed petrol and diesel fuel on his shoes and jacket.

The court was told that the police named two cordons in Raiton Road, Brixton, on April 11. Gangs of black youths armed with axes, lumps of wood and iron bars, launched attacks on them throwing sticks and stones. Three cars were set on fire; two were overturned and the third pushed towards a police line.

Mr Kenny was alleged to have emerged from behind one of the burning vehicles and to have thrown a petrol bomb which flew over the first police cordon and shattered in front of a second. Minutes later he threw a second petrol bomb, Mr Purnell alleged.

Two police officers dropped their shields and "screamed" their shields and "screamed" Mr Kenny from the crowd. The hearing continues.

## Solicitor's case for Lords

A solicitor and his wife yesterday were given leave to appeal to the Lords against a ruling that a dispute over their eviction of a family from a cottage under a "buy-back" clause should be heard at a High Court trial.

On November 23 last year, the Court of Appeal decided that the issue of whether Mr and Mrs Richard Langdale had taken unfair advantage of Mr Tom Danby when he

sold him the cottage at Dale Road, Elloughton, near Hull, should be tried in full, in spite of an earlier ruling that the Langdales were entitled to possession.

Lord Diplock, sitting with Lord Fraser of Tullybelton and Lord Bridge of Harwich, said yesterday that the Lords would grant the Langdales leave to appeal because the case raised a "matter of some importance".

## Hang glider pilot aims at Westminster

By Ronald Faux

Fair winds and the Civil Aviation Authority willing, Mr Rory MacCarthy hopes to arrive at the Houses of Parliament next week as no one before him ever has.

With the aim of making an attempt for charity on the world altitude record for a hang glider, Mr MacCarthy intends to take off from the Thames behind a power boat, reach 2,500ft in his glider just short of Tower Bridge, release from his meter-cable and glide upstream to touch down in the water on the far side of Westminster Bridge. "A rather cold and muddy landing but it is for a good cause," he says.

It will be a simple feat compared with the altitude record attempt planned to take place above Leicester in July. Mr MacCarthy, strapped to his hang glider and wearing a pressurized suit and oxygen equipment, will be lifted to a height of 36,000ft beneath Innovation, probably the world's biggest balloon.

"At about 36,000ft I will release and go into an almighty plummet. There are one or two inherent dangers," Mr MacCarthy modestly declared. The first was from the temperatures of 60°C below zero increased to 80°C by the chill factor of air rushing across the body. Such cold could make the metal struts of the machine brittle.

The record of 32,000ft was set from a balloon above Mexico four years ago. "The pilot did not get away unscathed. I think he lost some fingers through frostbite," Mr MacCarthy said.

Suspended below him on way to his record altitude will be another two-man hang glider flown by Mr John Moody and Mr Gregory Rogala, who intend to set an altitude record for a two-man machine.

His efforts to set records have been dogged by ill luck. Last April he was rescued from the summit of Mont Blanc, the highest point in Europe, from which he and a companion intended to take off in a two-man glider.

"The conditions were impossible for a two-man flight so my partner volunteered to go down and let me go solo. Then the weather clamped down and I was trapped there for 28 hours." Mr Donald Cameron, the pilot of Innovation, said there would be no difficulty in lifting the hang gliders to their launch points.

## Lords to hear crown appeal

The prosecution in the case of Mr Newton Rose, a black Londoner whose murder conviction was quashed by the Court of Appeal earlier this month, yesterday was given leave to appeal to the Lords on the ground that a matter of "general public importance" had been raised. Mr Rose, aged 21, a decorator of Olinda Road, Stoke Newington, north London, was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court in December for the stabbing of Mr Tony Donnelly. He was found guilty by a 10 to 2 majority verdict.

Three of his friends who had been sentenced to six months' jail for attempting to pervert the course of justice by backing his alibi, also had their convictions quashed by the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal ruled that the judge's action was a grave material irregularity.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Peace camp women defy council

Five Newbury district councillors met women from the Greenham Common peace camp in Berkshire yesterday in a last attempt to avoid costly court action to evict them (our Newbury Correspondent writes).

But the women refused to undertake to leave. The council said later that the authority would proceed with obtaining a court order.

A High Court judge is expected to hear the council's petition around Easter. The women have been there since last September in protest at the decision to install United States nuclear cruise missiles at Greenham next year.

Residents say the camp is an eyesore and the council says the women are living illegally on common land.

### Appeal against 'sus' law ruling

The House of Lords is to hear a Metropolitan Police appeal against a High Court ruling that the police have no authority to hear further prosecutions under the controversial "sus" laws.

The offence of being a "suspected person loitering with intent" was abolished under the Criminal Attempts Act last August 27. But prosecutions of those charged before that date have continued.

In a test case in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court in February, it was ruled that the law had ceased to have effect. Yesterday the police were granted leave to appeal against the ruling.

### Turkey workers end strike

A six-week strike by 1,200 workers at the Bernard Matthews turkey processing factories in Norfolk and Suffolk ended yesterday.

The workers originally asked for a 32 per cent increase. Last night Mr George Barnard, of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, said: "We will be back around the negotiations table in nine months."

### Regular flights to Plymouth

Brymon Airways yesterday started a service between Heathrow and Plymouth. It will operate twice a day throughout the week, with a single fare of £31.

The service is aimed at business travellers and flying time is about 45 minutes. The airline is owned by Mr William Bryce, a New Zealander.

### Paintings remand

Paul Andrew Williams, aged 18, of no fixed address, was remanded in Custody, until April 5, at Bow Street Court, London, yesterday on two charges of causing criminal damage to paintings by Turner and Claude at the National Gallery on Saturday.

### Potholers find body

A man's badly decomposed body has been found by potholers at the foot of an old lead mine near Penryn, Cornwall, North Wales.

# What a Ford dealer is afraid to tell you about the New Vauxhall Cavalier

## HE WON'T TELL YOU ABOUT RESALE VALUE

We've put a number of 6 month old Cavaliers up for auction to discover just how well they hold their value. And we've learned that used Cavaliers are currently fetching up to 90.2% of the current retail price—streets ahead of the competition.

## HE WON'T TELL YOU ABOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF FRONT-WHEEL DRIVE

Cortinas don't have front-wheel drive. Cavaliers do. And front-wheel drive gives extra comfort and space, as well

as superb handling and road-holding, especially in adverse weather conditions.

## HE WON'T TELL YOU THAT CAVALIERS COME IN HATCHBACK AS WELL AS SALOON FORMAT

Who ever heard of a hatchback Cortina?

## WILL HE TELL YOU ABOUT FUEL ECONOMY?

Not likely. Because the New Cavalier's revolutionary aero-

dynamic design, together with its new 1300S or 1600S engine, gives it truly exceptional fuel economy.

So there's not much a Ford dealer will be prepared to tell you about a Cavalier. On the other hand, your Vauxhall-Opel dealer has all the information you need.

And he'll talk to you about a test drive any time you like.

## CAVALIER



TEST DRIVE ONE AT YOUR FRIENDLY VAUXHALL-OPEL DEALER.

DOT FUEL CONSUMPTION TESTS. MPG (LITRES/100KM). CAVALIER 1300S SIMULATED URBAN DRIVING 28.8 (0.8), CONSTANT 56 MPH 32.1 (0.8), CAVALIER 1600S 29.4 (0.8), 46.3 (0.8), 35.3 (0.8).



## Anglican-Catholic Commission report

## The limits of pastoral power

This is the text of the sections headed "Jurisdiction" and "Infallibility" of the Final Report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, published today.

Jurisdiction in the Church may be defined as the authority of power (potestas) necessary for the effective fulfilment of office and this fact determines its exercise and limits. It varies according to the specific functions of the episcopate concerned. The jurisdictions associated with different levels of episcopate (eg of primates, metropolitans and diocesan bishops) are not in all respects identical.

The use of the same juridical terms does not mean that exactly the same authority is attributed to all those exercising episcopate at different levels. Where a metropolitan has jurisdiction in his province this jurisdiction is not merely the exercise in broader context of that exercised by a bishop in his diocese: it is determined by the specific functions which he is required to discharge in relation to his fellow bishops.

Each bishop is entrusted with this pastoral authority needed for the exercise of his office. This authority is both required and limited by the bishop's task of teaching the faith through the proclamation and explanation of the word of God, of providing for the administration of the sacraments in his diocese and of maintaining his church in holiness and truth. Hence decisions taken by the bishop in performing his task have an authority which the faithful in his diocese have a duty to accept. This authority of the bishop, usually called jurisdiction, involves the responsibility for making decisions which are required by his office for the sake of the *communio*. It is not the arbitrary power of one man over the freedom of others, but a necessity if the bishop is to serve his flock as its shepherd. So too, within the universal *communio* and the collegiality of the bishops, the universal primate exercises the jurisdiction necessary for the fulfilment of his functions, the chief of which is to ensure the faith and unity of the whole Church.

Difficulties have arisen from the attribution of jurisdiction to ordinary and immediate jurisdiction to the bishop of Rome as universal primate. Misunderstanding of these technical terms has aggravated the difficulties. The jurisdiction of the bishop of Rome as universal primate is called ordinary and immediate (ie mediated by no one) and is inherent in his office; it is called universal simply because it must enable him to serve the unity and harmony of the *communio* as a whole and in each of its parts.

The attribution of such jurisdiction to the bishop of Rome is a source of anxiety to Anglicans who fear, for example, that he could usurp the rights of a metropolitan in his province or of a bishop in his diocese; that a centralized authority might not always understand local conditions or respect legitimate freedom of conscience, thought and action; that the universal primate should exercise, and be seen to exercise, his ministry not in isolation but in collegial association with his brother bishops. This is no way reduces his own responsibility on occasion to speak and act for the whole Church. Concern for the universal Church is intrinsic to all episcopal office; a diocesan bishop is helped to make this concern a reality by the universal jurisdiction of the universal primate. But the universal primate is not the source from which diocesan bishops derive their authority, nor does his authority undermine that of the metropolitan or diocesan bishop. Primacy is not an autocratic power over the Church but a service in and to the Church which is a communion of faith and charity of local churches.

Although the scope of universal jurisdiction cannot be precisely defined canonically, there

are moral limits to its exercise: they derive from the nature of the Church and of the universal primate's pastoral office. By virtue of his jurisdiction, given for the building up of the Church, the universal primate has the right in special cases to intervene in the affairs of a diocese and to receive appeals from the decision of diocesan bishop. It is because the universal primate, in collegial association with his fellow bishops, has the task of safeguarding the faith and unity of the universal Church that the diocesan bishop is subject to his authority.

The purpose of the universal primate's jurisdiction is to enable him to further catholicity as well as unity and to foster and draw together the riches of the diverse traditions of the churches. Collegial and primate responsibility for preserving the distinctive life of the local churches involves a proper respect for their customs and traditions, provided these do not contradict the faith or disrupt communion. The search for unity and concern for catholicity must not be divorced.

Even though these principles concerning the nature of jurisdiction be accepted as in line with the understanding which Anglicans and Roman Catholics share with regard to the Church's structure, there remain specific questions about their practical application in a united Church. Anglicans are entitled to assurance that acknowledgement of the universal primacy of the bishop of Rome does not involve the suppression of theological, liturgical and other traditions which they value or imposition of wholly alien traditions. We believe that what has been said above provides grounds for such assurance. In this connection we recall the words of Paul VI in 1970: "There will be no seeking to lessen the legitimate prestige and the worthy patrimony of piety and devotion proper to the Anglican Church."

**Infallibility**

It is Christ himself, the Way, the Truth and the Life, who entrusts the Gospel to us and gives to his Church teaching authority which is the source of its life. The Church as a whole, indwelt by the Spirit according to Christ's promise and looking to the testimony of his apostles and martyrs of every generation.

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is witness, teacher and guardian of the truth. The Church is confident that the Holy Spirit will effectually enable it to fulfil its mission so that it will neither lose its essential character nor fail to reach its goal. We are agreed that doctrinal decisions made by legitimate authority must be consonant with the community's faith as grounded in Scripture and interpreted by the Church. But we believe that no teaching authority can add new revelation to the original apostolic faith. We must then ask whether there is a special ministerial gift of discerning the truth and of teaching bestowed at crucial times on one person to enable him to speak authoritatively in the name of the Church in order to preserve the people of God in the truth.

Maintenance in the truth requires that at certain moments the Church can in a matter of essential doctrine make a decisive judgment which becomes part of its permanent witness. Such a judgment makes it clear what the truth is, and strengthens the Church's confidence in proclaiming the Gospel. Obvious examples of such judgments are occasions when general councils define the faith. These judgments, by virtue of their foundation in revelation and their appropriateness to the need of the time, express a renewed unity in the truth to which they summon the whole Church.

The Church in all its members is involved in such a definition which clarifies and enriches their grasp on the truth. Their active reflection upon the definition in its turn clarifies its significance. Moreover, although it is not through reception by the people of God that a definition first acquires authority, the assent of the faithful is the ultimate indication that the Church's authoritative decision in a matter of faith has been truly preserved from error by the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit who maintains the Church in the truth will bring its members to receive the definition as true and to assimilate it if what has been declared genuinely expounds the revelation.

The Church exercises teaching authority through various instruments and agencies at various levels. When matters of faith are at stake decisions may be made by the Church in universal councils; we are agreed that these are authoritative. We have also recognized the need in a united Church for a universal primate who, presiding over the *communio*, can speak with authority in the name of the Church. Through both these agencies the Church can make a decisive judgment in matters of faith, and so exclude error.

The purpose of this service cannot be to add to the revelation, but to recall and emphasize some important truth; to expose error; to draw out implications not sufficiently recognized; and to show how the truth applies to contemporary issues. The statements would be intended to articulate, elucidate or define matters of faith which the community believes at least implicitly. The welfare of the *communio* does not require that all the statements of those who speak in the name of the Church should be considered permanent expressions of the truth. But situations may occur where serious divisions of opinion on crucial issues of pastoral urgency call for a more definitive judgment. Any such statement would be intended as an expression of the mind of the Church, understood not only in the context of its time and place but also in the light of the Church's teaching tradition. All such definitions are provoked by specific historical situations and are always made in the framework of the understanding and framework of their age. But in

the continuing life of the Church they retain a lasting significance if they are safeguarding the substance of the faith. The Church's teaching authority is a service to which the faithful look for guidance especially in times of uncertainty, but the assurance of the truthfulness of its teaching rests ultimately rather upon its fidelity to the Gospel than upon the character of office of the person by whom it is exercised. The Church's teaching is proclaimed because it is true; it is not true simply because it has been proclaimed. The value of such authoritative proclamation lies in the guidance that it gives to the faithful. However, neither general councils nor universal primates are invariably preserved from error even in official declarations.

The Church's judgment is normally given through synodal decision, but at times a primate acting in communion with his fellow bishops may articulate the decision even apart from a synod. Although responsibility for preserving the Church from fundamental error belongs to the whole Church, it may be exercised on its behalf by a universal primate. The exercise of authority in the Church need not have the effect of stifling the freedom of the Spirit to inspire other agencies and individuals. In fact there have been times in the history of the Church when both

councils and universal primates have protected legitimate positions which have been under attack.

A service of preserving the Church from error has been performed by the bishop of Rome as universal primate both within and outside the synodal process. The judgment of the Council of Chalcedon, for example, in his letter received by the Council of Chalcedon, helped to maintain a balanced view of the two natures in Christ. This does not mean that other bishops are restricted to a merely conservative role, nor that every statement of the bishop of Rome instantly solves the immediate problem or decides the matter at issue for ever. To be a decisive statement of the truth, the judgment of the bishop of Rome must satisfy rigorous conditions. He must speak explicitly as the *communio*; without being under duress from external pressures; having sought to discover the mind of his fellow bishops and of the Church as a whole; and with a clear intention of bringing decision upon a matter of faith or morals. Some of these conditions were laid down by the First Vatican Council. When it is plain that all these conditions have been fulfilled, Roman Catholics conclude that the judgment is preserved from error, and the proposition is held to be true. When it is plain that these conditions were not fulfilled, Roman Catholics conclude that the judgment is not preserved from error, and the proposition is held to be false. We agree that there can be no mediator between God and man, Jesus Christ, and reject any interpretation of the role of Mary which obscures this affirmation. We agree to agree in the Christian understanding of Mary as inseparably linked with the doctrines of Christ and of the Church. We agree to recognize the grace and unique vocation of Mary, Mother of God Incarnate (Theotokos), in observing her festivals and in according her the honor and veneration of all Christians. We agree that she was prepared by divine grace to be the mother of our Redeemer, by the action of the Holy Spirit and received into glory. We further agree in recognizing in Mary a model of holiness, a source of inspiration for all Christians. We accept that it is possible to regard her as a prophetic figure of the Church of God before as well as after the Incarnation. We agree that the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and the Assumption raise a special problem for those Anglicans who do not consider the precise definitions given by these dogmas are sufficiently supported by scripture. For many Anglicans the teaching authority of the bishop of Rome, independent of a council, is not recommended by the fact that through it these Marian doctrines have been proclaimed. The binding on all the faithful Anglicans would also ask whether, in any future union between two Churches, they would accept the teaching of such dogmatic statements. One consequence of our separation has been a tendency for Anglicans and Roman Catholics alike to regard the Marian dogmas in themselves as the expense of other truths of the Christian faith. The foundation of the Christian faith is a unity of agreement on a united Church, Anglicans do not accept the guaranteed possibility of a special guardian assistance in judgment necessarily attached to the office of the bishop of Rome by virtue of which his formal decisions can be known to be wholly assured before their reception by the faithful. Nevertheless the problem about reception is inherently difficult. It would be surprising to suggest that in controversies of faith no conciliar or papal definition possesses a right to attentive study and acceptance until it has been examined by every individual Christian and subjected to the scrutiny of private judgment. We agree that, within a special guardian assistance in judgment, the judgment of the universal primate, the Church would still possess means of receiving and assessing the truth. The exercise of authority in the Church need not have the effect of stifling the freedom of the Spirit to inspire other agencies and individuals. In fact there have been times in the history of the Church when both

We have already been able to agree that conciliarity and primacy are complementary. We can now together affirm that the Church needs both a multiple, dispersed authority, with which all God's people are actively involved, and also a universal primate to serve as a visible unity in truth and love. This does not mean that all differences have been eliminated; but it does mean that the office is exercised in the living Church of which a universal primate is called to serve as a visible focus of unity. The exercise of his office that he should have both a defined teaching responsibility and appropriate gifts of the Spirit to enable him to discharge it.

Contemporary discussions of conciliarity and primacy in both communions indicate that we are not dealing with positions designed to preserve the status quo. We suggest that some difficulties will not be wholly resolved until a practical initiative has been taken and our two Churches have lived together more visibly in the one *communio*.

Two other sections cover the (Petrine Texts) and the Divine Right (Jus Divinum) issues, together with a conclusion. The full text is published by the Catholic Truth Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £1.95, London.



EEC leaders listening to the anniversary speeches yesterday included Mr Dries Van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister (left), Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Anker Jørgensen, the Danish Prime Minister, President Mitterrand of France, King Baudouin of the Belgians and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

## Borrowed time built in at top hotel

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Kyoto, March 29

Guests of the Kyoto Century Hotel in central Japan can expect to enjoy an extra three weeks of life if the world is destroyed by nuclear war.

Reflecting the management's pessimistic view of the future, the hotel has been constructed over a massive air-tight nuclear shelter which can withstand the blast of an atom bomb and protect 3,000 guests from radioactive fallout for three weeks.

The hotel's new facility can be sealed off with fireproof, airtight doors and is equipped with special pumps and filters which eliminate radioactive material from the shelter's airlocks.

The shelter, which is on two floors of the lower basement of the 252-room hotel in the centre of Kyoto City, has been designed to withstand the direct overhead blast of the type of atom bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

The engineers who constructed the shelter claim its walls and doors can also withstand the blast of a one-megaton bomb if the centre of the explosion is 1.6 miles from the hotel.

Mr Ryuzo Kutami, one of the managers, said: "This is the first hotel in the world to be built in a modern nuclear shelter of this proportion. The shelter was built in line with our policy of providing our guests with the best service and facilities."

"The shelter was built because our president, Mr Ryuzo Ikeda, is pessimistic about the future. He is convinced that a nuclear war will break out."

The fireproof doors and walls are made of material which will not buckle or twist even if the external temperature reaches 1,000°C. The shelter's main entrance will be constantly supplied with food, drinking water, medicine and fuel to accommodate as many as 3,000 people for two to three weeks.

The underground shelter has been fitted with 76 lavatories, wash basins, rows of bunk beds are to be installed along the walls. The shelter's electric power is provided by an emergency generator. Oil tanks contain enough fuel to operate the generator for 23 days.

Entrances are controlled by airlocks. A spokesman for the hotel said: "The airlocks are designed to prevent the fall-out from polluting the air in the shelter. When persons who are contaminated by radioactive material or other harmful substances enter the shelter they first themselves under special showers in the airlocks."

The management hoped the facilities would not be used as shelter against a nuclear bomb. But it was necessary to view the recent incident at Three Mile Island. We are obliged to provide the facility because there has been an increase in the number of nuclear power stations in Japan. There is the possibility that one of them could be damaged by an earthquake."

In an interview with *The Herald* newspaper today Mr Emmerson Munagawa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office, said

## EEC holds a gloomy and late 25th birthday party

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 29

It was a gloomy enough twenty-fifth birthday party — and held in time honoured EEC fashion, a few days late. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, dressed in her deepest black, would not have looked out of place at a state funeral. The nine other heads of government, with serious, lined faces, sat in a solemn row beside her and listened to the same too cheerful celebration speeches from five of Europe's leading men.

This "academic session" which opened proceedings of the European summit was a time to reflect on where the Community had travelled together over the past 25 years and a chance to exhort members to much greater efforts for the future.

Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, gave a Cassandra-like warning that "Europe's achievement is under serious threat from nationalist and protectionist tendencies and from the short view being taken by member-states as the crisis grinds on."

Gloomily, he went on: "The crisis is widening the economic and social gap between the member-states to alarming proportions. It is sapping solidarity and undermining internal cohesion."

This was a not very indirect reference to the quarrel over the size of Britain's budget contribution, a subject not on the agenda for the summit but which is due to be fought over next weekend when the foreign ministers of the Ten meet in Luxembourg to try once again to resolve the question.

The main theme of the summit is to be a study of the economic and social problems of the Community. Here, Mr Thorn felt "the European idea is losing popularity as a feeling grows that Europe serves no purpose, that it can do nothing to relieve the economic crisis or relieve international tension."

"More generally, I am afraid that commitment to Europe and the political will to complete the construction of Europe, are losing much of their stamina."

For the Commission Presi-



Mrs Thatcher: Dressed appropriately for a state funeral

dent the solution lay in honouring the 25-year-old treaties and giving back to the Commission the authority which had been eroded down the years. The obvious solution for him was majority rule inside the Council.

"The job of politicians," he told his audience of senior politicians, "is to make the necessary possible. If they fail history will take its course without them, if not against them."

Mr Piet Dankert, President of the European Parliament, had less faith in the relevance of the treaties than Mr Thorn. "In the absence of political motivation among the Europeans and without prospects for the future, they cannot be worth much more than the paper on which they are written," he said.

"The system has ground to a halt and it has therefore become still more difficult to keep the actual development of the Community in step with the objective need for such development."

For the Parliament's President the solution lay in giving greater role to the Parliament. "The Community is too important to run the risk of rejection by its citizens," he said.

Mr Josse Mertens de Wilmars, President of the Court of Justice, took an appropriately more detached view. He urged his audience

to "rather of differ in unity than to be similar in disunity." He emphasized that Community law was one of the preeminent instruments in bringing about the "peaceful change" of European integration.

King Baudouin of the Belgians felt "pride and frustration" when he viewed the unity of the Community. But he emphasized the need for unity. "The independence of Europe is extremely relative," he said. "Its dependence is much more apparent. The important question is how to make ourselves interdependent in relation to the other major partners in the world."

He went on: "I am convinced we can delay no longer. It is time for the heads of state and of government of the ten member-countries of the Community to provide a decisive impetus for strengthening of the bonds which unite using the face of these grave realities."

It was left to Mr Leo Tindemans, President of the Council and Belgian Foreign Minister, to try to inject some of the 25-year-old idealism into the occasion. He blamed the need to opt for a Europe of economists and technicians at the outset on the loss of the common European touch.

"While our thoughts focused on solidarity, fraternity and unity, the interest of the peoples of Europe had to be aroused, my motivated, and their enthusiasm fired by telling them of the rules governing the grading of eggs or size."

He said: "Europe too often disappointed through the tardiness of its achievements, he said, but the European citizen had become used to Europe's growing pains. What had been achieved was a priceless heritage which had to be defended unless through ignorance the citizens called them into question."

The Community had to make itself felt more and more by an absence of formalities. "During the years which lie ahead," he said, "Europe must be seen to flower and show a human face."

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He went on: "I am convinced we can delay no longer. It is time for the heads of state and of government of the ten member-countries of the Community to provide a decisive impetus for strengthening of the bonds which unite using the face of these grave realities."

It was left to Mr Leo Tindemans, President of the Council and Belgian Foreign Minister, to try to inject some of the 25-year-old idealism into the occasion. He blamed the need to opt for a Europe of economists and technicians at the outset on the loss of the common European touch.

"While our thoughts focused on solidarity, fraternity and unity, the interest of the peoples of Europe had to be aroused, my motivated, and their enthusiasm fired by telling them of the rules governing the grading of eggs or size."

He said: "Europe too often disappointed through the tardiness of its achievements, he said, but the European citizen had become used to Europe's growing pains. What had been achieved was a priceless heritage which had to be defended unless through ignorance the citizens called them into question."

The Community had to make itself felt more and more by an absence of formalities. "During the years which lie ahead," he said, "Europe must be seen to flower and show a human face."

Mr Josse Mertens de Wilmars, President of the Court of Justice, took an appropriately more detached view. He urged his audience

to "rather of differ in unity than to be similar in disunity." He emphasized that Community law was one of the preeminent instruments in bringing about the "peaceful change" of European integration.

King Baudouin of the Belgians felt "pride and frustration" when he viewed the unity of the Community. But he emphasized the need for unity. "The independence of Europe is extremely relative," he said. "Its dependence is much more apparent



## Coalition sought after split Salvador vote

From Paul Kilman, San Salvador, March 29

With all the signs pointing towards an inconclusive outcome to the elections here, El Salvador's political leaders today began a series of contacts designed to assess the possibility of forming a coalition government.

The contacts attracted the active support of the United States embassy here which has let it be known that it hopes that a future government here will be as broadly-based as possible and also committed to at least the principle of negotiations with left-wing guerrillas who launched a series of attacks in an attempt to disrupt Sunday's election.

The guerrillas, meanwhile, continued to make their presence felt by staging a number of attacks in the capital last night and by virtually overrunning a key provincial capital in the southeast of the country.

As results continued to dribble in, early returns put the Christian Democrats of President Jose Napoleon Duarte in first place and the extreme right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena), headed by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, in second place but with neither of them looking like securing an overall majority.

With approximately a fifth of the votes counted, the Christian Democrats had just over 40 per cent and Arena almost 30 per cent. Running third was the National Conciliation Party (PCN), a conservative grouping which served as the official party of the dictatorship for 18 years until the 1979 coup. The PCN looked like finally picking up just over 16 per cent of the vote.

In fourth position was Accion Democratica, a party supporting free enterprise and headed by a former dean of the law school at El Salvador's National University, Dr. Rene Fortin Magada. Despite the clear ideological differences the PCN and Democratic Action, the Christian Democrats leaders today were anxiously arguing that this did not mean that they could not work together in a coalition government.

"The worst people in the PCN have deserted it for Arena while Democratic Action is committed to representational democracy as much as we are," said Senor Julio Rey, President of the party's hierarchy.

Major D'Aubuisson, however, had also been looking at the election arithmetic and said that "a more natural ruling alliance would be the two right-wing parties, pointedly, however, did not exclude the possibility of sharing power in a team which included Senor Duarte.

## US denies plans to invade Nicaragua

By Our Foreign Staff

The United States had no plans to invade Nicaragua or use proxy forces to do so, a senior State Department official said in a BBC film shown on Panorama last night.

Mr Stephen Bosworth, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, said that the United States Government was not engaged in an operation to destabilize the Central American republic.

In an interview with Jeremy Paxman, he said that the Sandinist Administration was "clearly a government of revolution". The Nicaraguans were fast putting themselves in a position where they were more powerful than any combination of forces that could be brought against them by their neighbours.

This put them in an inarguable position to expect subversion.

Senor Alfonso Robelo, leader of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic

Movement, said in an interview filmed there that there must be about 5,000 or 6,000 Cubans in Nicaragua. Most of them had key roles in the Government. "It's similar to the role of the Russians in Poland," he said.

This claim was vehemently denied by Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister. He described the allegation as a "terrific lie". "If you were to add them all up it would not come up to 2,000," he said.

There were "very, very few" Russians. "We have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. There are personnel here at the embassy. We also have on loan from the Soviet Union a couple of helicopters," he said.

## Congress thwarted in India

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi, March 29

The ruling Congress (I) Party has failed to get a two-thirds majority in the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of the Indian Parliament, in the biennial elections ending today.

This comes as an relief to the opposition, which fears an amendment to the constitution for the introduction of the presidential system in place of the parliamentary government which India has been following since independence.

Under the constitution an amendment has to have a two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament. Congress lost a few seats because of cross-voting, when some of its members voted for opposition candidates in the secret ballot. This is disconcerting for the party which is already facing an incipient revolt from the followers of Mr Sanjay Gandhi, who were addressed yesterday by his widow, Mrs Maneka Gandhi, despite Mrs Indira Gandhi's opposition.

Out of 19 upper house which have gone to the opposition, five have been won by the Communists in West Bengal. There was no poll in Kerala or Assam because both legislatures have been dissolved pending new elections.

## LAWYERS HOLD UP CHILD CASE

From Christopher Thomas, New York, March 29

Prosecution lawyers are refusing to go ahead with the trial of a six-year-old Florida girl accused of aggravated battery, a charge that usually carries a heavy prison sentence for convicted adults.

The mothers of Nancy Jo Burch and the seven-year-old Shirley Nichols, whom she struck with a stick have failed to reach an agreement out of court.

The state prosecutor, Mr Eugene Whitworth, said that the best interests of the child had been forgotten and Judge R. A. Green said yesterday that he was upset that the case had arisen.

At first the parents of the child who was struck pushed for full criminal proceedings but how, for reasons not fully explained, Nancy Jo's parents want the hearing to go ahead. Mr Alan Wilhite, the defence lawyer said only that the parents believed in the jury system. "I am trying to protect a sweet little girl," he said.

Previously, the defence had sought dismissal of the case on the grounds that under common law a child aged under seven is not capable of committing a criminal offence.

Judge Green described the case as a symptom of something much larger.

## Canada Bill receives assent

By George Clark

Exactly 115 years after the British North America Act, leading to Canada's first constitution, was signed by Queen Victoria, the Canada Bill giving complete constitutional-making powers to Canada received the Royal Assent yesterday.

The Queen's approval was notified to the House of Lords by Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor. A party of officials from Canada House were in the gallery to watch

the final stage of a controversial constitutional process which began in Canada two years ago.

Until four months ago, when Canadian provincial governments were at loggerheads with Mr Pierre Trudeau and the federal government, it appeared that the dispute would be transferred to Westminster. But when agreement was reached with nine of the ten provincial governments this was accepted by most politicians at Westminster as reflecting



## East Germany fetes Jaruzelski

Berlin, March 29. — East Germany today welcomed General Jaruzelski, Poland's military ruler, in a huge display of support for his martial law policies.

Almost the entire ruling politburo, including Herr Erich Honecker, the Head of State (seen above with the general), Herr Willi Stoph, the Prime Minister, General Heinz Hoffmann, the Defence Minister and Herr Harry Tisch, the trade union leader, greeted General Jaruzelski at the airport.

Thousands of police and plain clothes state security men guarded the 18-mile route through the city, which was lined by flag-waving factory workers and schoolchildren.

General Jaruzelski visited Moscow at the beginning of this month and is due to go to Prague soon in what appears to be a tour to show

his allies that Poland is safely back in the communist fold.

Red banners, displayed in quantities unseen in East Berlin for some years, carried slogans declaring "by the side of the USSR for the preservation of peace" and "together for anti-imperialist solidarity".

During talks in the party Central Committee building, Herr Honecker told General Jaruzelski that the imposition of martial law in Poland had his "full understanding".

Exactly the phrase used by president Brezhnev when the general visited Moscow.

Herr Honecker said that martial law had been necessary in view of the acute danger to socialism posed by counter-revolution.

East Germany would continue to support all true Polish patriots and communists in their difficult

struggle to strengthen the communist order in the country.

Warsaw: An influential Polish editor called today for the legal abolition of the Solidarity free trade union, arguing that the movement must be rebuilt.

Mr Zdzislaw Morawski wrote in *Zycie Warszawy* that he believed it would be politically, technically and organizationally impossible to recreate the unions as they were before martial law was imposed in December.

"The only realistic and politically honest thing to do would be legally to dissolve all the trade unions and begin establishing the movement from scratch," he said.

Mr Franciszek Kaim, the former Deputy Prime Minister, was jailed in Warsaw today for one year and fined about £1,900 on corruption charges. — Reuter.

## Finance Minister criticizes Mauroy

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 29

M Jacques Delors, the French Minister of Finance, for months has been preaching moderation and realism, with little or no effect on his more political colleagues in the Government who indulge in an excess of promises and demagoguery.

He now considers that both the recent speculation against the franc and the sharp warning given to the left in the local elections have proved him right and given him a better chance of being heard. Twice in the last few days he has made tart remarks which amount to saying that the time for day dreaming is over and it is necessary to face facts.

He told a press briefing last Friday: "Now that the essential aspect of reforms has been achieved, at least in their first stage, it is necessary to enforce them correctly in a spirit of dialogue".

"The managers must take over the first place," M Delors said, in an obvious reference to himself and an equally obvious dig at the politicians, primarily M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, who chose to give a sharply political twist to the local elections, with hardly convincing results. This is what the Finance Minister refers to euphemistically as the "degradation of the psychological climate" during the local election campaign.

He also deplored the fact that France had lapsed into what he called "an excessive taste for decrees". This was an indirect criticism of the large instalment of social decrees issued by the Government in the last three months some of which, like the reduction in the working week and retirement at 60, were ill-conceived and ill-prepared.

After the excessive spell of government by decree, M Delors wants a revival of the process of collective bargaining and the achievement of a consensus which has always been his pet objective. The Government's social measures must lead to Frenchmen "working more collectively" to reduce unemployment, otherwise "France will not succeed in the operation of work sharing" launched by the government.

A fifth week's holiday must not be an additional week (irrespective of the present length of people's holidays, which is how the Government decree tends to be interpreted by the unions) but a fifth week for everyone. "Otherwise there can be no talk of solidarity".

"One cannot have the butter and the money to buy the butter," M Delors remarked. It is one of his favourite aphorisms.

He said there could be no concessions about winding up the system of guaranteed resources instituted by the previous Government, which ensured 70 per cent of their earnings to those who voluntarily went into early retirement.

The Finance Minister said he agreed with the President of the CNPF, the employers' federation, that the costs of firms must not be allowed to increase any further. He was referring to a warning by the federation that firms run the risk of being "the castaways of a costly social policy".

He called on the Government to introduce a pause of 12 to 18 months in the place of reforms in order to enable firms to recover their breath. He estimated at some 80,000 francs (£7,200m) the increased burden of the Government's social measures.

## Prisoners of conscience



## Czechoslovakia:

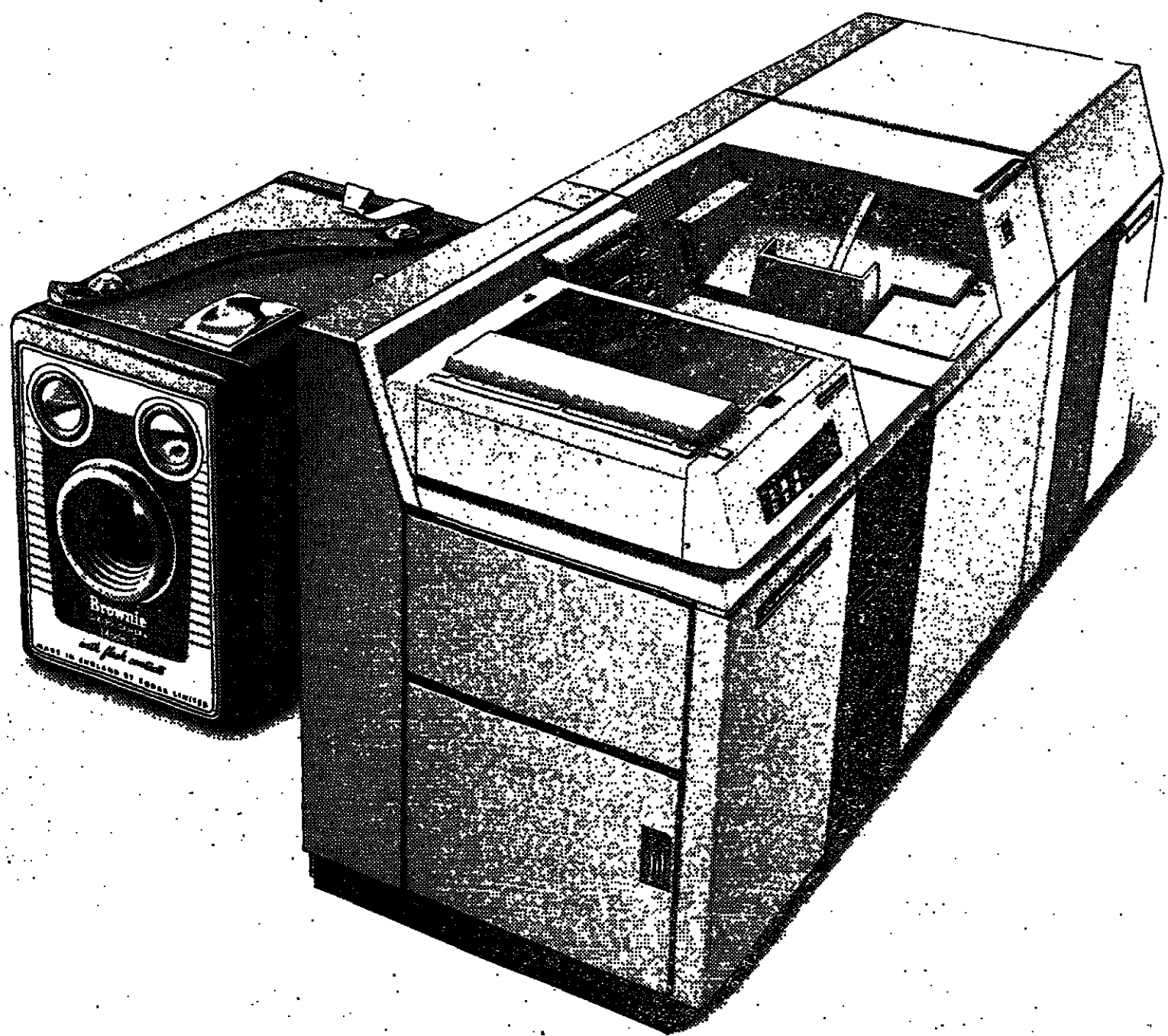
### Jan Litomisky

By Caroline Moorehead

An agronomist active in the country's human rights movement is now serving a three-year prison sentence for "subversion". Mr Jan Litomisky signed Charter 77 (the human rights document) in 1977 and in 1979 joined VONS, the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted. Throughout 1980 he was continually harassed by the authorities, being interrogated and having his house searched. On October 17, 1981 Mr Litomisky was arrested and brought to trial before the regional court of Ceske Budejovice. The charges against him were based largely on his activities in VONS. He was accused of having collected and disseminated anti-state materials and of damaging Czechoslovakia by his contacts abroad.

The indictment mentioned his "negative attitude" towards the Soviet Union, and conduct "non-conforming to the social norm" — based on his possession of a copy of the late Andrei Amalrik's *Will the USSR survive until 1984?* and the testimony of two witnesses that he had not been suitably dressed at a graduation party.

Mr Litomisky's appeal was rejected by the Supreme Court in Prague in January.



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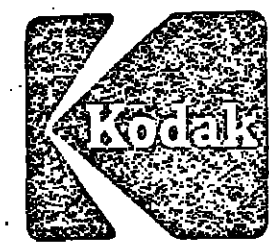
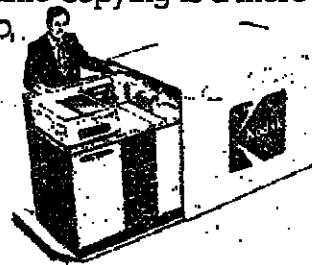
a few). The difference is simply that a Kodak 'Ektaprint' Copier-Duplicator will do everything you need a copier to do — but to a really remarkable standard.

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## Property threats raise tension in West Bank

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, March 29

Israel has given a warning to the Jordanians that if they carry out their threat to seize property in Jordan belonging to members of the newly formed West Bank village leagues, Israel will do the same to the property of Jordanians in the territory conquered in 1967.

The warning signals a further increase in tension between the two countries after the recent statement from Amman that Palestinian village league members who did not resign within a month would be sentenced to death as traitors.

A senior Israeli official pointed out that King Hussein was among a number of leading Jordanians with substantial properties in the occupied West Bank.

The official, who claimed that Israel took a grave view of the Jordanian threat added: "We must remind the Jordanian leaders that they have property in Judea and Samaria and we will not stand by if village league members are divested of their property."

Since the recent West Bank unrest nearly two weeks ago, Amman radio has been broadcasting a number of fiery, patriotic Palestinian songs in its normal entertainment programmes which are beamed throughout the West Bank.

Today there was another clash between Israeli settlers

an Arab demonstrators in the West Bank when a Palestinian youth was shot and seriously wounded after a crowd attacked the two Israeli cars on the main road, south of Bethlehem. The Arabs had been erecting barricades across the road.

According to Israel radio the Jewish civilian who shot the Palestinian with his pistol was a leading official in a Palestinian group of Jewish settlements, nearby, known as the Etzion Block.

The radio said that the man's car had been destroyed during the throwing of stones and blazing tyres. The incident is the latest in a growing number of Arab attacks on Israeli civilian vehicles.

Lafor, a curfew was clamped on the Arab village of Hadar where the attack took place. By early tonight villages were under curfew after another day of Arab unrest and three more were under army blockade with none of the Palestinian residents being allowed to enter or leave.

In East Jerusalem, all journalists from two Arabic newspapers — *Al Fajr* and *Al Shaab* — staged a 24-hour protest strike against the Israeli Army's repeated refusal to allow the heavily censored papers to circulate anywhere in the West Bank.

## Carrington visit seen as rebuff to PLO

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 29

Mr David Kimche, director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, said today that Israel had never feared that Lord Carrington might cancel this week's official visit as a result of Arab pressure caused by the security crisis in the occupied West Bank.

He also disclosed that Israel would be proposing that the British Government should introduce parliamentary legislation to outlaw companies from participating in the Arab boycott of Israel, similar to laws which have already been introduced in France and America.

Mr Kimche made clear that Israel would be flatly rejecting the thrust of Britain's policy that there should be mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, using the latest wave of West Bank violence to back up its arguments.

In an interview with *The Times*, on the eve of the Foreign Secretary's controversial 48-hour visit to Jerusalem, Mr Kimche said: "We were convinced that once Lord Carrington said that he would come, he would not be put off by the investigations and provocations of the PLO. We had no doubts and we are happy he is coming."

He added that the Israelis Government had not yet decided how to react publicly to one of the most contentious elements in the visit — a plan by a senior Foreign Office official to hold talks with Mr Karim Khalef and Mr Bassam Shaka, two of the elected Palestinian mayors dismissed from their West



Lord Carrington: An open policy



Menachem Begin: Spate of personal attacks

Bank posts last week by Israel.

Lord Carrington will not be crossing to the annexed section of the city for private meetings with Britain's consul-general.

During today's interview Mr Kimche said: "We welcome the visit greatly. We have always held feelings of friendship for Great Britain, and we are sorry that there has been a period recently in which there appeared to be differences of opinion between us. We hope very much for a closer relationship in the future."

He cited Britain's enthusiastic support for the EEC's Venice declaration as he main cause for the recent deterioration in Israeli-British relations. "We hope that this time we shall hear from Lord Carrington a more forthcoming attitude regarding the Camp David peace process."

Asked to explain Israel's belief that such a change in Britain's Middle East policy might be imminent, Mr Kimche said: "First of all, British troops are in the Sinai peace-keeping force and, secondly, the mere fact that Lord Carrington is coming to visit us. We hope that there has been a reassessment regarding the Camp David process."

Lord Carrington will be the first British Foreign Secretary to pay an official visit to Israel since 1978. He comes at a time when relations have been strained by a number of factors ranging from personal attacks against him by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, to the embarrassing absence of any senior British representative at last year's funeral of Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war hero.

It is understood that dur-

ing this week's talks Israel has no intention of raising the latest cause of diplomatic embarrassment — the arrest earlier this month of Miss Rhona Ritchie, the First Secretary at the British Embassy, on a charge under the Official Secrets Act. She has now been released in England on £10,000 bail.

Mr Kimche explained today that senior Israeli ministers will spell out to Lord Carrington their conviction that the latest wave of West Bank violence was deliberately provoked by the PLO to coincide with the scheduled withdrawal of Israel from Sinai.

They will argue that the PLO was forced to instigate the disturbances as a result of its weakened state: caused by the continuing ceasefire along Israel's northern border and renewed Jordanian interest threatening its position in the West Bank.

Mr Kimche claimed that Israel had no real choice but to dismiss Mr Ibrahim Tawil, the Mayor of El-Bireh, once he had refused openly to cooperate with the civil administration. "The only other alternative would have been to agree with him, and that would have created anarchy which could have spread to Lebanon, because anarchy is a contagious disease."

He added that Lord Carrington would also be told of Israel's strong opposition to what it sees as European encouragement of the PLO, which has worked to undermine what he described as "moderates" among Palestinians in the West Bank prepared to work with the autonomy scheme.

## Coup plot link denied by secret agent

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 28

A Spanish secret agent denied at the coup court martial today that he was the vital link man involving the Defence Ministry's intelligence network in the assault on Parliament.

Captain Vicente Gomez Iglesias's testimony contradicts that of three other defendants. He said he had only "a personal friendship" with Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero, who allegedly led "the attack" on Parliament.

Captain Gomez Iglesias was the second agent of the special operations branch of Cesid, the country's chief intelligence agency, to deny any involvement by the agency in the coup plot.

The chief military prosecutor appears to be trying to implicate not only Cesid agents but, through Major Jose Cortina (the captain's immediate superior), the former deputy Army chief, General Alfonso Armada, both of whom have denied any involvement in the plot.

The prosecutor confronted Captain Gomez with testimony by Colonel Miguel Manchado and Captain Jose Abad, both stationed at the Civil Guard's transport headquarters in Madrid, that his intervention was crucial in persuading them to provide the means for Colonel Tejero's assault operation, because they assumed that his presence indicated that the intelligence agency was behind it. They both said Captain Gomez corroborated Colonel Tejero's alleged explanation that he needed the Civil Guards for a national operation to resolve the political situation.

Captain Gomez replied: "I was only supporting Colonel Tejero because of my experience of his personality, not because I had any prior information." The captain also claimed that he happened to be passing by, going to attend a course, when he overheard Colonel Tejero's remarks.

Contradicting Colonel Tejero, Captain Gomez denied he met him on two occasions days before February 23 last year and that he had arranged for radio telephones and a specially equipped car with false number plates belonging to Cesid to lead Colonel Tejero's column of six buses carrying almost 300 Civil Guards to Parliament.

"I cannot go into the reasons why Colonel Tejero says that," Captain Gomez told the prosecutor, who had asked why he was "denying" his friend, whom minutes before he had also praised as an excellent commander. The two had become friends while serving in the Basque country years before. All contacts in Madrid were only on family occasions, Captain Gomez claimed.

In earlier testimony a Civil Guard corporal working for Cesid told the investigating magistrate that he knew one week before the coup attempt that he had been assigned by the special operations branch to a "delicate mission" which allegedly turned out to be guiding the columns of buses to Parliament, using a car equipped with low-frequency telephones so that the police could not listen in.

Colonel Tejero has told the court that special telephones he received from Cesid for use when inside Parliament were a "disaster". He could not make them work for even one call.

The Government last year put through a limited reform of the intelligence agency, nominating a democratically-inclined Army Colonel as the new chief, but has not put the agency directly under the Prime Minister's office to emphasize civilian control. This remains a long-term goal.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### India lets pilots give evidence

Delhi. — India will allow the pilot and co-pilot of an Air India airliner to go to the Seychelles to testify in a South African trial of 43 mercenaries accused of hijacking the aircraft after an abortive coup attempt last November.

A South African judge trying the men in Pietermaritzburg empowered a commission to take the pilots' evidence in the Seychelles after India had refused to allow them to go to South Africa. Delhi has no diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr Umesh Saxena, the pilot, and Mr Sunil Misra would be permitted to be examined in the Seychelles by a non-South African judge. The mercenaries are accused of hijacking the aircraft to Durban.

### Island families settle for £5m

About 900 families evicted by the British Government from the Chagos Archipelago in the Indian Ocean 17 years ago have accepted compensation worth £4m. They were moved to make way for an Anglo-American military base in Diego Garcia.

The islanders, who now live in Mauritius, are also to receive land worth £1m from the Mauritian authorities. The final agreement between the islanders and Britain was completed at the weekend after five days of negotiations in Port Louis, capital of Mauritius.

### Death sentence for car deaths

Reno, Nevada. — An all-white jury has recommended that a 53-year-old black woman be executed in the Nevada gas chamber for murdering six people by hitting them with her car on a crowded Reno street. The judge will formally pass the death sentence.

Twenty-three other people were injured when Mrs Priscilla Ford's car careered along the pavement in November, 1980. Mrs Ford, who had pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity, said she believed she was Jesus Christ and the deaths were an accident.

### Work to rule by pilots

Madrid. — Iberia Airlines pilots will begin an indefinite work to rule on Sunday. It will coincide with the peak spring travel period in Spain, Holy Week, and is expected to cause numerous flight delays.

The pilots union said they were demanding that their civil aviation qualification certificates be officially equated to university degrees.

### Bomb at home of politician

Stockholm. — A letter bomb at the home of Mr Kjell-Olof Feldt, Sweden's shadow finance Minister, caused considerable damage but no injury.

Mr Feldt, a Social Democrat, is a controversial figure in Sweden after saying that taxes must be raised to support the welfare state if his party wins the autumn general election.

### 48 die in ferry

Rangoon. — At least 48 people were killed and 81 were reported missing when a ferry sank in a storm 20 miles south west of Rangoon.

## Oryx comes back from the edge of extinction

By Tony Samstag

An Arabian oryx has been born in the wild only weeks after re-introduction of the species to its desert homeland in Oman, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) said yesterday. The oryx, a handsome species of antelope, became extinct in the wild 10 years ago, but a captive herd of about 150 has been maintained in the United States.

Ten animals from the herd were released into the Jidat-al-Harasis desert on the fringes of the empty quarter last month after several years of preparation that included a period of re-adjustment in large open pens. The Sultan of Oman has taken a personal interest in the project, which is under the day-to-day control of a small nomadic tribe, the Harasis.

The Arabian oryx, thought by some to be the origin of the unicorn legend, is also known for its ability to go for years without drinking, gathering moisture only from desert vegetation and morning dew.

The WWF, which said it was jubilant, noted that the oryx's other claim to fame, a brilliant white summer coat, had begun to re-develop within months of their arrival from the United States.

As if to celebrate the birth, the desert has had heavy rain



for the first time in five years, which will provide new vegetation that will aid the raising of the young and should promote further breeding.

More oryxes are to be released in Oman and work has begun on a site in Jordan for a similar scheme.

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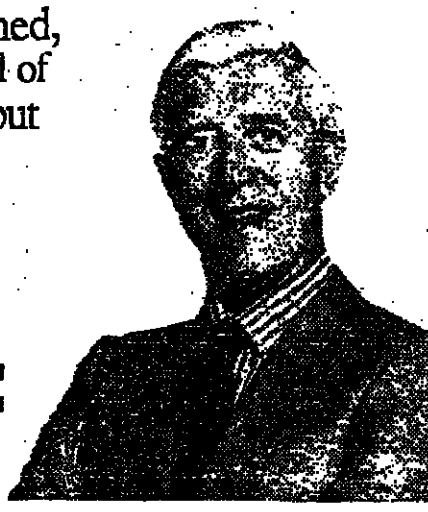
Suppose he's costing the company £10 an hour (in salary and apportioned overheads).

His trip to Leeds will cost the company £30 each way in unproductive time. Add that to the cost of petrol and suddenly the comparison with the train isn't so clear-cut after all.

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

India lets pilots give evidence

India will allow the pilot and co-pilot of an Air India aircraft to testify in a court martial trial of the crew accused of shooting down the aircraft after a hijacking attempt last November.

Island families settle for £5m

About 100 families living on the British Overseas Territory of the Falkland Islands have agreed to accept compensation of £5 million for the loss of their homes and land.

Death sentence for car deaths

A court in London has sentenced a man to death for the deaths of two children in a car crash. The man was found guilty of manslaughter.

Work to rule by pilots

A union of pilots has announced a 'work to rule' campaign in protest against a new contract. The campaign involves pilots working only to the minimum requirements of the contract.

Bomb in home of politician

A bomb exploded in the home of a politician, causing damage to the property. The politician was not injured.

Back from extinction

A species of bird, thought to be extinct, has been rediscovered in a remote area. The bird is now being protected.

# US puts 'yellow rain' evidence to Nato officials

From Frederick Bonhart, Brussels, March 29

Reports of thousands of people being exposed to chemical warfare agents used by the Soviet Union, either directly or through its allies — in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia — were presented at Nato headquarters today by American officials.

The officials maintained that evidence gathered from hundreds of independent sources in widely different areas had confirmed to trained investigators that toxicings, as well as chemical agents, had been used and were being used in these three countries.

They repeated last week's report to the United States Congress by Mr Alexander Haig, the secretary of state, and said that Laotian and Vietnamese forces under direct Soviet supervision had employed lethal toxins and chemical agents in Laos against guerrillas resisting government control and their villages. Thousands were killed in the attacks and many others were driven away from the attacked areas.

In Cambodia, Vietnamese forces had used toxins on Khmer Rouge troops and villages, while in Afghanistan, the Soviet forces themselves had used a variety of chemical agents against the insurgents.

The officials point out that the Laotian and Vietnamese troops could only have received materials from the Soviet Union since they are unable to manufacture them themselves, while Soviet forces in Afghanistan were known to store these agents in bulk.

The effects on individuals examined and the eye-witness reports of refugees interviewed have convinced the officials that the Soviet Union is using this method deliberately, partly for experimental reasons. But Mos-

cow's main purpose is said to be practical successes on difficult mountainous terrain where chemical warfare is a cheaper way of dealing with isolated guerrilla groups or hostile population centres than deploying large bodies of troops.

British and other Nato diplomats, however, remain sceptical, although British scientists are now analysing samples produced by the United States.

A British official said that if the attacks had really been on the reported scale a great deal more evidence would have been available. Nevertheless, the American evidence is not being dismissed especially since the Soviet Union, contrary to international agreements, has nationalised its refusal to shed light on an outbreak of anthrax at Severdlovsk.

Observers here consider the "motivation" argument to be the weakest point. The Soviet Union is a signatory of the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing chemical and biological warfare and the 1972 biological and toxin weapons convention.

It seems difficult to believe that, at a time when the Soviet Union is trying to obtain maximum publicity for its stance of advocating arms control, it should risk jeopardizing this position for the sake of practical advantages in distant theatres of operation.

[Bangkok: Vietnam today dismissed the State department report on chemical war in South-East Asia as "slandereous" (AFP reports). The report is aimed at "weakening the impact of Soviet initiatives for peace", the Hanoi Communist party newspaper *Nhan-Dan* said. The newspaper was quoted by the Vietnamese news agency in a report monitored here.



Mr Weinberger peering into North Korea from an observation post near Panmunjom.

## Soldiers 'preying on refugees'

Kais, Sudan-Uganda Border, March 29 — Ugandan civilians who fled to Zaire to escape fighting in the north of their own country have been robbed of all their belongings by Zairean soldiers and in some cases killed, according to survivors who have moved to Sudan in search of a safer refuge.

A herdsman who managed to take 10 head of cattle with him when he sought refuge with his family in Zaire from fighting in his home area between government troops and rebel tribesmen, said Zairean soldiers not only seized the herd but took his clothes and a radio.

"Any young Ugandan in good health who arrives in Zaire is suspected of having been a soldier for Idi Amin (the former dictator) and is constantly harassed," he said.

He and others among the thousands of Ugandans in the camp here said Ugandan soldiers had made a number of raids into Zaire in pursuit of the refugees.

The incursions were mentioned by Mr Sjoerd van Schooneveld, who was posted here by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He said the refugees were often in an atrocious state tired out, sick and undernourished, sometimes having taken two to three months to reach the Sudanese frontier. — AFP.

## Weinberger pledges to boost S Korea forces

Seoul, March 29 — Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, said today that the United States was ready to meet an increased communist threat in the Pacific area by raising its own military strength and that of South Korea. Combined American-South Korean military strength was adequate to counter the threat from North Korea, but North Korean and Soviet strength was increasing, he said.

Noting that the United States was planning a big arms build-up over the next five years, Mr Weinberger said America had made it clear that it intended to remain a Pacific power.

The Defence Secretary, on a three-country trip in Asia, made his remarks at a lecture and expanded on them to reporters accompanying him on his trip. He said in his lecture, one of a series marking the 100th anniversary of United States-Korean ties, that Washington had been committed to South Korea's security since the end of the Second World War.

"The United States has an unwavering commitment to render prompt and effective assistance to repel armed invasion of the Republic of Korea," he stated.

But the threat had become more formidable in recent years, with the Soviet Union embarking on a more aggressive foreign policy and North Korea increasing its military strength. Mr Weinberger cited the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, pressure it put on Poland to impose martial law, and its policies in such places as El Salvador and Angola through surrogate forces.

The North Korean build-up, still under way, had given it an advantage over the South in combat divisions, tanks, artillery and armoured personnel carriers. However, he did not mean to imply that South Korea was in danger of an imminent, successful attack from the North.

Mr Weinberger will open a two-day South Korean-American security consultative meeting tomorrow to review the North Korean threat and the ability of the 39,000 United States troops in South Korea and South Korea's own forces to counter the threat.

He told reporters that one of the most important reasons for his visit was to emphasize the United States commitment to South Korea's defence.

During his weekend visit to Tokyo, Mr Weinberger believes, he made good progress in talks with Japanese leaders to try to persuade them to increase arms spending to meet a growing Soviet threat, a senior American official said in Tokyo. The Defence Secretary also felt that any new increases would take time and would need the consensus of the Japanese people. — Reuters.

## East-West dialogue falters

# Moscow decides to wait for Reagan to leave the stage

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, March 29

Speaking in Minsk four years ago, President Brezhnev coined a phrase that has remained central to Soviet strategic thinking ever since. He warned the United States not to "play the China card" and said Washington would live to regret the day it encouraged Peking's anti-Soviet line.

Last week, on another provincial tour, the Soviet leader attempted to trump Washington's hand with a China card of his own. Although his overtures to Peking have received a frosty and predictable reply in public, the Russians appear quietly confident that they are still able to deal Washington some nasty surprises.

For two decades the Russians have been playing a triangular relationship with Peking and Washington by leaning towards the West. Promoting military security through a policy of détente and concentrating on arms control agreements with the United States instead of the apparently fruitless search for an accommodation with China.

This policy is changing. Both here and in Washington the Russians are complaining loudly that they cannot talk to the Americans any more. They regard the Reagan Administration as implacably anti-Soviet, uninterested in dialogue with Moscow and intent only in reestablishing Western military superiority while undermining the Soviet Union's ideological foundations at home and abroad.

Russians believe they cannot do business with Washington.

In effect, the Russians have given up. They have talked themselves into believing they cannot conduct serious business with the present Administration. Instead, Soviet analysts are looking with satisfaction at the President's unpopular economic policies, the growth of peace movements in Europe and the United States, Western worries over American policies in Europe, the Middle East and Central America, and conclude they have only to wait three years before Mr Reagan is swept from office by a Democratic

candidate with whom they can speak again.

The situation is too dangerous, however, for the Russians simply to wait. Something has to be worked out now if Nato is to be stopped from deploying the medium-range missiles which the Russians see as the greatest threat to their Western flank. Something has to be done to counter the American programmes to produce chemical weapons, to raise the defence budget, to stiffen the Nato posture to Moscow and to take on the Russians around the world.

The search for a dialogue with Washington, therefore, has to go on. But the talks in Geneva, Vienna or New York are seen here as a holding operation, a way of keeping the door ajar rather than a route to real progress.

The Soviet press has voiced deliberate pessimism over the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. It accuses the Americans of ignoring Soviet disarmament proposals at the United Nations, breaking off talks on the Indian Ocean, slighting President Brezhnev's initiatives and showing no interest in going forward with strategic arms control.

The Americans deny any deliberate cutback in the dialogue, saying that the Russians simply do not like what they are being told on Poland, Afghanistan and chemical weapons. Instead, Washington accuses the Russians of stalling, playing to the European gallery, refusing to put forward any real proposals and simply dressing up known positions in new propaganda clothes.

For a variety of reasons the Russians are in no mood to offer military concessions or back down in Poland or Afghanistan. First, they do not believe in American good faith.

Stung by tough rhetoric and seizing on the speeches of Administration figures they have identified as dyed-in-the-wool anti-communists including President Reagan himself they cite talks about the end of détente and confronting the Soviet threat as proof that Washington is only looking for ways of exploiting Soviet weakness.

Secondly, the Russians are confused by the changing policy on arms control in Washington. Moscow reckons it better to wait and

see rather than offer unnecessary concessions while the hard line prevails.

Thirdly, the Russians see the world situation as threatening to them, compounded by their own internal economic difficulties. They cannot afford any concessions or sign of weakness when they have their backs to the wall. Just as the West will not negotiate from a position of military weakness, so Moscow has to keep its military spending to keep its super-power credibility.

The aged politburo will not embrace radical new policies.

Fourthly, the political situation at home is likely to preoccupy strategic planners. The aged politburo will not embrace radical new policies, but no potential successor to Mr Brezhnev can now challenge the foreign policy line.

Finally, Moscow has been hoping to influence Washington by proxy, by dialogue with and pressure on Western Europe. This has proved less easy since the election of President Mitterrand in France, the threat from the right to Herr Helmut Schmidt's coalition in West Germany and, of course, the imposition of martial law in Poland. Europe has moved closer to the Reagan view than Moscow anticipated.

But there is one card left in forcing better terms from Washington: the China card. The Chinese have let Western diplomats here know they see little prospect for better relations with the Soviet Union. But the Russians sent a senior China expert to Peking in January and recently received a Chinese economic delegation who are said to have been more senior than they appeared.

Moscow probably knows that China is trying to "play the Moscow card" in its quarrel with Washington over Taiwan. But a rapprochement, if only temporary and tactical, between the two communist giants would realign the relationships between the three countries; something the Russians in their embattled sense of isolation are eager now to do.

# There's no business like show business.





Fashion profile by Suzy Menkes

The choice for a lady whose word is law

How should a woman dress for the office and for home? Valerie Aggett, runner-up to The Times Businesswoman of the Year, explains how it can be done.

"People say that the principal of a college should not wear split skirts, but to me a small split in a tailored suit is a sign of femininity," says Valerie Aggett. "I think that too many ladies in the law dress to look like men in the belief that the less feminine they look, the better they will get on."

Strong words from a woman whose three inch high heels have walked over most of the opposition since she took over a small law school five years ago.

By the time Valerie Aggett reached the final of The Times Businesswoman of the Year competition last autumn, the turnover of Holborn Law Tutors Limited had risen tenfold to £700,000. The college had expanded to a new site in south London and she had married its owner. ("He wanted to make sure that the competition didn't get me.")

With her tumbling Titian hair, model girl's figure and bold dress sense, Valerie Aggett looks a most unlikely candidate for the ruthless business woman, at least in this country. She has an American-style philosophy to

went with grey hair in a bun, spectacles and a twinset."

That prissy image could not be a greater contrast to the arrival of Valerie Aggett at the studio, in a shiny cream suit, covered with a cuddly fur jacket.

"I've got to enjoy wearing clothes, that is the most important thing," she says. "I like suits because they are sensible, but versatile. I always wear jackets. I would never wear a dress on its own for a business meeting. When I am going overseas, my clothes have to survive the journey. A pleated skirt is a disaster because I have never found a hotel that can press it properly."

"I like light colours, because I think they are more fun and can be dressed up easily for evening. My shopping is erratic as I never have any time. But when I am leaving on a trip I go on a mad shopping binge, which usually produces a series of beige and white suits with a selection of camisoles and tops to slip underneath."

In practical terms, those shopping trips mean a trip down to Knightsbridge, where Valerie Aggett looks round the fashion floors of Harvey Nichols. ("It's the cut of a suit I care about. It has to feel smart.") She also buys shoes, and especially shoes from Charles Jourdan. "I'm fanatical about having

shoes and handbags that match. I find gold sandals very useful when I travel. But the pavements in Malaysia leave a lot to be desired, and my sandals barely survive one trip by the time I have fallen down the monsoon drains!"

Valerie Aggett is lighthearted about her appearance but deeply serious about her teaching work.

A series of gold bikinis

which she undertook out of frustration with her career as a solicitor and a certainty that the law could be better taught.

"The law is still very much a man's world," she says. "There are very few lady partners in major firms left in the City. They stick their statutory ladies away in commercial conveyancing where they don't actually meet any clients."

It is hard to imagine a traditionally stuffy profession taking kindly to Valerie Aggett's bubbly and extrovert personality, although she claims that "there is a great deal of the actor in every lawyer. You see it more with barristers, but with the solicitors it is just hidden deeper."

● Suzy Menkes will report from the Paris collections on Friday.



WORKING UNIFORM

Right: Valerie Aggett wears a white linen fitted jacket and matching split skirt, with a striped silk camisole and tassel belt, all from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.

BOATING OUTFIT

Left: regatta striped blazer, cap-sleeved T-shirt, and pleated-front shorts, all from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, London, SW3.

DAY INTO EVENING

Far left: creamy slub silk culotte skirt and matching suede trimmed jacket, leather bag, all from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW3.

Photographs by TONY BOASE  
Make-up by Teresa Fairmair at Image  
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## THE ARTS

## Galleries

## Dichotomy and deception in the Indian vision

## In the Image of Man

Hayward

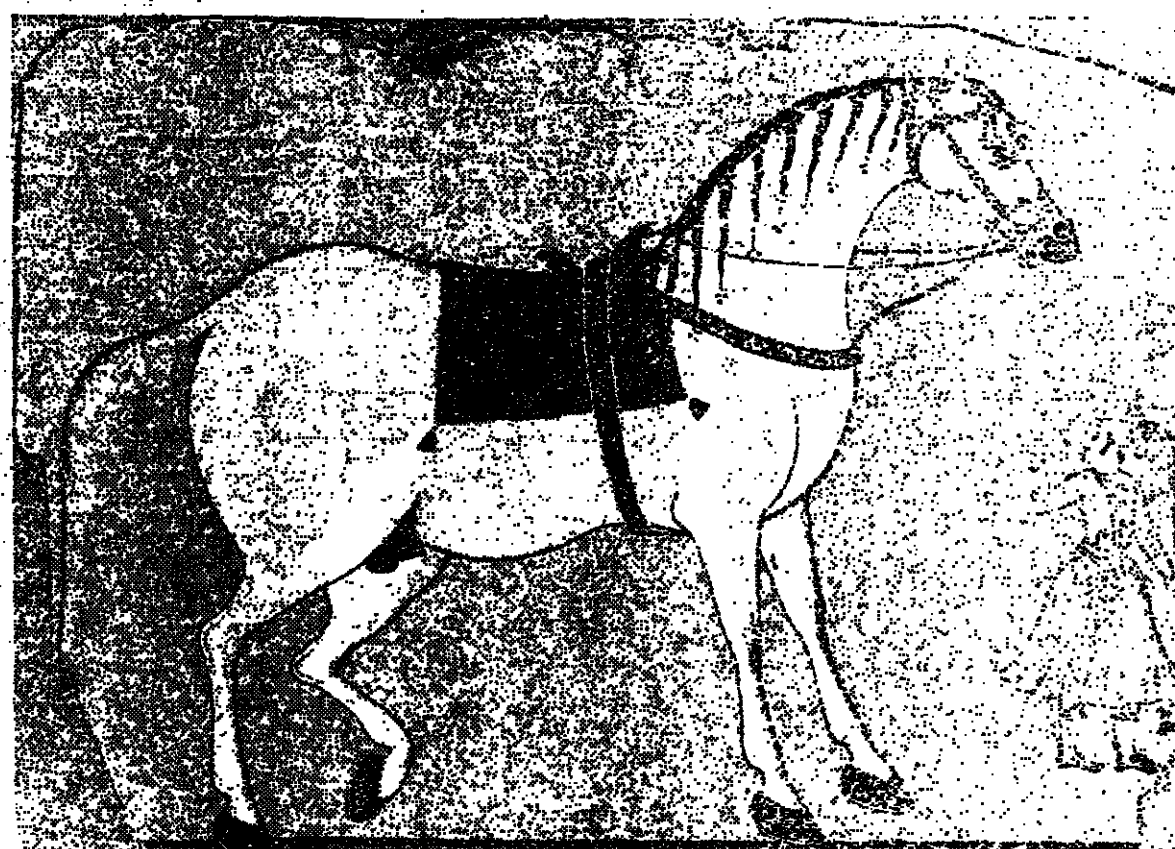
Most of us, no doubt, start with two fundamental, disparate images of Indian art. One is of the Taj Mahal, pure, elegant, pristine white. The other is of some jagged, dark, almost black, carved, set in a lot of highly ornate architecture and painted, as like as not, in the most lurid shades imaginable. If we examine this simple dichotomy further, we can probably conclude that the first image represents the Islamic strain in Indian life and the second the Hindu. But can it be so simple? Can anything connected with India, that land of contradictions, be so simple?

The enormous Arts Council show *In the Image of Man*, which kicks off the art side of the Festival of India with a run at the Hayward Gallery until June 13, certainly does not offer any easy capsule answers. The Indian perception of the Universe through 2,000 years of painting and sculpture, which at once raises more questions than it answers, seems to imply that there is such a thing as the Indian way of perceiving the universe. And looking round the show we immediately become aware of many more traditions than our simple Hindu/Muslim division: a very important and prominent Buddhist tradition, for instance, as well as the Jain and those of various sects and splinter groups within the main families of religion. Evidently, too, religion and culture do not necessarily walk hand in hand; you often find side by side a work of the utmost sophistication and refinement and one which is in all senses primitive, and yet they may well both come from the same religious

tradition, and the first may predate the second by a thousand years, all depending on whereabouts in India they come from and what stratum of society.

The show, though looking good in a gallery, is again unaccountably transformed (after the show, devoted to Lutyens, the laureate of Imperial India), is arranged in a fashion which creates as much confusion as it clears up: not, on the whole, chronologically or geographically, but mainly by theme. This means that, if the subject-matter is largely concerned with plants and animals, it comes in the first section, whatever its origin in time or place. Eventually we get on to the various deities of the Hindu pantheon and what they represent, by way of a section called "Temple and Mosque" which seems aimed at making different traditions look much the same rather than defining just where the differences lie. So finally, on a first visit at least, most people are likely to give up trying to make conceptual sense of it and just enjoy (or not, as the case may be) the individual exhibits piece by piece.

On that level there is very little cause for complaint. Right at the start of the show there is an absolute knockout, a low-relief carving of the Ashoka of the second century AD, which is of such directness and beauty I would defy anyone not to be surprised by joy. And, if you look closely, you will find that this is only the back of a much more elaborate carving (one can glimpse a chipped but undoubtedly heavy breast), which does make one wonder if the Hindu tradition was not much more agreeable in its relaxed moments, when nobody was really looking. From there on, it is all rather a ragbag of impressions. The miniatures of court life at the end of the other section are overwhelming in their exquisite finish and subtle stylization, and



"Horse and Groom", Rajasthani school, c.1660

some of the more secular carvings in this same area, such as an intricate yellow sandstone arch of flying female warriors (which of course comes from a temple too), manage to carry off a high degree of ornateness with some elegance. The Buddhist figures bring in a new, alien form of grace, and there is one in which the formalized carving of the folds in the robe and the other section are overwhelming in their exquisite finish and subtle stylization, and

one to turn off noticeably when we get to the Hindu deities in the upper rooms: one suspects that a Hindu ruled over by such a Bhairava, God of Terror, can never have been a very pretty place, even with the softening influence of Vaihar, a mother-goddess with an astounding resemblance to Miss Piggy. But at least, at the end of the show, we come back to illuminations and what quelling Westerners can more readily recognize as beauty. If you leave

with the impression uppermost in your mind of the bold black-and-white pattern made by the *Monkeys and Bears Crossing the Bridge to Lanka* from an early eighteenth-century Central Indian manuscript of the *Ramayana*, so sophisticated yet after all so simple, then you are probably in a very good position to start the journey all over again.

John Russell Taylor

## New York theatre

## Broadway's gift of self-dramatizing versatility

To New York ears the sound of large buildings fitting the dust usually echoes as cheerfully as the birds in spring. But there is a first time for everything, and last week a tearful crowd gathered on West 45th Street to look their last on the *Shogun*, the last of the *Shogun* series, a victim to Mayor Koch's big lead ball, and witness a pack of some 170 demonstrators, including Joseph Papp, Coleman Dewhurst, and Tammy Grimes, being bundled into police vans from the already flattened adjoining site of the Bijou Theatre.

Nothing on the New York stage is going to rival that as a heartfelt piece of Broadway self-dramatization, but the rest of Broadway continues to have a go with the long-running *Sugar Babies* and *42nd Street*, and the return of Mr. Yankee Doodle himself, George M. Cohan, whose 1904 musical *Little Johnny Jones* opened and closed at the Alvin last week.

The most eye-catching new contender is Tom Egan and Henry Krieger's *Dreamgirls* (imperial) which delivers its old-fashioned message through the success story of a black singing group, not unrelated to the Supremes, who make it from a Harlem talent contest to the Olympic heights of Las Vegas at the expense of a payola scandal and the career of their lead singer.

Effie may have a voice to raise the dead — as proved by the amazing orchestra-obliviating Jennifer Holliday — but her squat person does not fit the image required by *Vogue* magazine and the elite performance circuit. What, in other words, the show records is the *Dreamgirls* success in crashing the race barrier; and what it fails to examine is the artistic sacrifice of packaging black music for consumption by rich Whites.

There are moments when the story comes into satiric perspective. "I want to go into movies," breathes the shipwrecked, beseeched Sherry Lee. Ralph to an interviewer, "like any other American girl." But for most of the way, Mr. Egan's follows the "rules" of backstage romance complete with Effie's chart-topping reunion with the old gang. The production is another matter. First, there is Robin Wagner's severe mobile scenery, which functions as an ominous counterbalance to the action, as where one brightly lit set made up of the word "dreams" reverses into a tawdry prop behind which the glittering artists wage their squalid private feuds. Direction is by Michael Bennett, whose choreography makes a wonderful contrast from contrasting the ruthless professionalism of the dream world with the drabness of life outside. There is a limit, however, to what even a great director can do with a song musical, especially when the songs are not up to much.

The subject of how Blacks can remake themselves to achieve power in the world comes fully into focus in Charles Fuller's *A Soldier's Play*, a piece that states its crusading viewpoint through the harsh actualities of the Second World War, and, in a remarkable stagecraft, the Negro Ensemble has certainly found the right work to celebrate its fifteenth anniversary.

The play concerns an investigation into the murder of a black sergeant at an army base in Louisiana, 1944. Waters, the victim, is first seen drunkenly roaring "they still hate you" before two shots bring him down; from which point the story develops through flashback to cross-examination to eliminate the Ku Klux Klan and

white officers from the suspects' list and finally reveal the crime as a grudge killing by a private of Waters's own colour.

The investigation is conducted with rigid correctness by a black captain, faced on one side with overfriendly negro other ranks and on the other by fellow officers who greet him with remarks like "being in charge just doesn't look right on Negroes". One theatrical fascination of the inquiry is the difficult aspect it reveals of the dead man as he emerges through the testimony of separate witnesses as a warm paternalist, a chain-gang tyrant, a politician in uniform and a man rent apart by enraged self-loathing. All these masks are superbly projected by the gravel-voiced, Adolph Caesar who nevertheless remains the same character through every transformation including the discovery that he, too, was a killer.

His victim was an illiterate

Mississippi boy, popular as a singer and football hero, but detested by Waters as a Jim Crow stereotype.

Here history enters the story. The enlisted Blacks had hitherto been denied the rights of combat, and were now about to have the chance of proving themselves in warfare. "I don't expect to see our race cheated out of its share of honour because of fools," says Waters after the boy's death. "One less clown in a black face for the race to be ashamed of." Thus, in the separate way, the violent old sergeant and the college-educated captain (Charles Brown) are both waging the same campaign.

Inside these main boundaries, the play seethes with other racial cross-currents, each one brought to aggressive life in Douglas Turner Ward's production and evoking the same exclamations of laughter and recognition from black and white spectators alike.

A. R. Gurney, a quietly accomplished writer whose work has never cut much ice on the London stage, has pulled off something remarkable in *The Dining Room* (Playwrights Horizons). Its hero is a large Victorian dinner table, supported with matching chairs — indestructible emblems of WASP America which occupy the stage for two hours while the perishable generations pass through the room with their formal breakfasts, children's tea parties and marital crises. These occur in no discernible order, and there are times when the table has to bear the indignity of a modern typewriter along with the stately crystal and silver befitting its rank. What does accumulate is a complex, messy collage of WASP behaviour-patterns from the Edwardian husband who quies the Thanksgiving dinner, to do battle for a relative who has been publicly insulted at the steam bath, to

the sight of a high-school boy photographing his aunt's cherished fingerbowl and Waterford glass in order to illustrate an anthropology project on the eating habits of vanishing cultures. On learning this, she decides not to offer him a cocktail; it being the author's view that the Wasps will go marching on although they may return to the plough from time to time.

Mr. Gurney shares the credits with David Trainer's copiously inventive company who built up the piece in rehearsal and proclaim it as their in every dizzying switch from parental authority to infant tantrums.

Also from Capitol Playwrights Horizons comes Christopher Durang's venemously funny *Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All For You*, in which the serenely sadistic Elizabeth Franz, clad in full battle dress of Our Lady of Perpetual Sorrows, steps before her lecture-hall audience to deliver the goods on hell and damnation, supported by a smug 70-year-old who is rewarded with cookies for getting the right answers. She benevolently nails down most human activities as mortal sins and makes it clear that there are still plenty of her ecumenical infants slugging it out in purgatory.

She is briefly thrown off her stride when a group of her old pupils invade the platform with a subversive nativity play followed by a series of confessions of abortions, homosexuality and alcoholic wife-beating. However, Sister Mary promptly restores order by diving into her habit and briskly gunning them down, leaving one miserable survivor, vainly raising his hand for permission to use the toilet. Once a catholic, as they say.

Irving Wardle



"A Soldier's Play": crusading viewpoint, impeccable stagecraft

## Music in Paris

## France beginning to discover the baroque

At the foot of the narrow cobbled Rue Mouffetard, bustling with barrows and brasseries on the edge of Paris's fifth arrondissement, stands the little church of St. Medard. Its moorland gothic architecture and warm acoustic make it a welcoming host for "Fêtes Baroques", a series of seven concerts spanning the mid-fifteenth to mid-eighteenth centuries taking place throughout this month, organized and sponsored by the record company Harmonia Mundi France.

At the opening concert, Les Arts Florissants, a group of nine young solo-singers and instrumentalists, directed from the harpsichord by William Christie, were performing two seventeenth-century oratorios by Luigi

Rossi, a contemporary of Monteverdi and in his time Rome's leading composer of vocal music and chamber cantatas. Written for and possibly originally performed in the pre-war halls of Cardinal Barberini's palace, their music, too rarely heard, has all the emotional insight and dramatic intensity of the sculpture of Bernini, himself a contemporary of Rossi in the service of the Borgheses and Barberinis.

In St. Medard, Rossi's deeply affecting settings for voices and instruments of shifting combinations of instruments, passionately meditative counter-reformation texts of *Un peccator penitente* and *O Cecilia* were realized by Les Arts Florissants in a more compelling, visually explorative, unselfconscious performance than anything I had heard in England for some time.

It bore witness to a corresponding intensity of baroque music in France, and rehearsal. The forced sound, shallow respiration and high placing of the voice, for instance, the acute tasting of word and idea, are details which William Christie insists must distinguish the performance of this music from that of the French baroque or even of Monteverdi. The deep fascination which this

softly spoken, thoroughly Europeanized New Yorker has had with the voice itself, ever since his days at Yale as a pupil of Ralph Kirkpatrick, led him in 1979 to gather together some of his students (he teaches at the Paris and Lyon conservatoires) in a group to experiment with baroque vocal technique. He called it Les Arts Florissants after Marc-Antoine Charpentier's little opera for young singers and it is now, socially and musically, a strongly unified group of equally strong individual characters and voices.

Their work, together with the steady and consistently lively contribution of Harmonia Mundi France, to the baroque recorded catalogue and now to live performance in organizing what is virtually a miniature baroque festival in the heart of Paris, is playing an important part in the comparatively late-flowering renaissance of baroque music in France.

Despite the work of musicians like Jean-Claude Malgouyre, whose daughter plays in Les Arts Florissants, the level of debate in the world of baroque music, the English reader, a surprising flavour of *deja vu*. As *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* despairingly slate Paris's latest

production of Monteverdi's *Orfeo* at the Theatre National de Chaillot, and hero-worship English scholars and performers, Anne Rey, in this month's *Le Monde de la Musique*, admits that France is still "à la recherche d'un art du chant perdu".

While William Christie continues to teach and pursue his own career as harpsichordist, and while his singers and players give half their time to their own solo careers, they rehearse five hours a week and are constantly researching and transcribing new works to add to their repertoire. Christie is particularly excited at the moment by the quantity of unpublished manuscripts of Charpentier lying in the Vatican and in a Jesuit College at Chantilly. It just needs somebody with enough time...

And then there is Rameau ("perhaps the music I love best in the falls next year, the tercentenary opera *Anacréon* will soon be released by Harmonia Mundi. The BBC are as eager to get hold of it for studio performance as Harmonia Mundi are to stage a similar series of concerts in England before too long.

Hilary Finch

## Television

## Totalitarian drift

As its main subject last night *Panorama* (BBC 1) tried resolutely to make sense of the charges and counter-charges between Nicaragua and the United States.

The United States sees Nicaragua being shaped in the model of Cuba, with the aim of exporting Red revolution throughout Latin America — instancing the growth of its military power, the presence of Cubans in the country and, in alleged, the supply of arms to the El Salvador guerrillas. The Nicaraguans see the United States as a country that has invaded them before and might invade them again, and excuse their military build-up, which at least seems indisputable, as self-defence.

The CIA estimates the number of Cubans in the country as 6,000. The Nicaraguans Foreign Minister, put it to the reporter Jeremy Paxman as fewer than 2,000 and the Russian presence as slight.

*Panorama* spoke to an opposition leader, Alfonso Robello, once a supporter of the Sandinistas, who saw in his country unmistakable evidence of a drift to a totalitarian state, a view supported by the editor of *La Prensa*, Pedro Chamorro, whose paper has the distinction of having been against the previous Somoza regime and now finding itself in opposition, after initial support, to the present one.

Both Mr Robello and Mr Chamorro have had their houses daubed with paint for their pains. The latter, whose father was assassinated by Somoza gunmen, does not

fear the same fate himself, but said that he feared for the future of his paper inside Nicaragua.

*Panorama* took pains to be even-handed. The military camps cited by the United States they found to be there but they also visited the camp in Miami where Latin Americans are being trained to overthrow regimes such as the one in Nicaragua. They found the lot of the people much improved and the regime not "at this point anyway, totalitarian". They found that it might well become so unless the United States changed a policy that was making the Nicaraguans increasingly paranoid. The programme was edited by George Carey.

Central's Nature Watch, produced and directed by Geoff Raisson, took a look at the giant redwoods of California, the largest living things in the world, which at one point faced extinction.

In the last century people outside could not believe that such giants existed — they rise to well over 200 feet and weigh 2,000 tons — and many were cut down as specimens. Those who realized their potential — one tree can provide timber for 40 five-acre houses — set to hacking them down for commercial reasons. They have for 40 years been protected, and the entomologist Ron Steckler and his associate, Tom Harvey, gave a full and detailed account of the fascinating survey of the world that exists within each tree.

Dennis Hackett

## Concerts

## Nash Ensemble/Friend

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was apt to link Sir William Walton and Constant Lambert in the Nash Ensemble's programme. Once they were thought to be composers of comparable stature, but Lambert's energies latterly went into conducting and so, quite apart from his early death, his full creative potential was not realized.

A good performance of his piano concerto is a salutary reminder not only of his potential but also of his achievements in that direction. Sunday night's players — Ian Brown with nine instrumentalists conducted by Lionel Friend — gave the first movement the right sort of alacrity and headlong momentum, but the rest of the concerto was less convincing. Lambert's orchestral inventiveness, a single instance among many being a plangent cello melody accompanied by three clarinets.

In fact, despite virtuoso keyboard playing, much of this work's fascination arises from it really being chamber music. Besides expressive cello playing from Christopher van Kampen, James Watson handled the difficult trumpet contributions with verve. Mr Brown was brilliant in the rapid later part of the central interlude.

When the concerto was written, in 1931, the combination of elegiac lyricism and jazz influence may have seemed implausible, yet the beauty of the slow finale has grown as the decades have passed. It was dedicated to the then recently dead Peter Warlock, and in that last movement Lambert's grief is obvious.

The definitive version of Walton's *Facade* was dedicated to Lambert, who was a memorable reciter of the Edith Sitwell texts. On this occasion the task was shared between Christopher Brown and Edward Woodward, and the result was one of the most satisfying performances I have heard.

Too often *Facade* is dispatched at absurd tempos,

making the recitations glib and blurring Walton's acute stylistic caricatures. Mr Friend's speeds, on the contrary, allowed Miss Brown and Mr Woodward to point almost every word and demonstrate how much humour Dame Edith got into her eccentric verses. Indeed, one received the exhilarating impression that scarcely a single musical or literary point was missed.

Max Harrison

## Janina Fialkowska

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

The young Canadian Janina Fialkowska is a pianist who thinks with an originality, clarity and strength to which her rigorously disciplined fingers are equally strong, mercurial and tireless. Since I last heard her she has also given her imagination more room to breathe, tempering the often fierce intensity of her playing with a gentle breeze of whimsicality, moments of the unexpected in her meticulously calculated interpretations.

Making the most of the piano's resonances, yet with a harpsichord-like clarity of articulation, she coloured each harmonic corner, and project the character of her Bach Partita No.2 with an imaginative precision that made its Sarabande an exquisitely intricate spider's web of line, its Capriccio a hedonistic fantasy.

It was that ability to absorb and project the character of the tiniest unit of sound that made the beginning and ending of her Chopin F sharp minor Polonaise so exciting, even its hardest dance rhythms live with a springy resilience, and the delicate dynamism that enrobed her tougher, more idiosyncratic Mazurkas. Her rubato is restrained, some may feel too much so, yet its seemingly organic fusion with the music's inner pulse brought fresh influences of joy and exuberance to her G minor Ballade.

Hilary Finch

## Opera

## Egk's Bavarian birthday present

## Peer Gynt

## National Theatre, Munich

Werner Egk, one of Bavaria's respected senior composers, was 80 last year. The Bavarian State Opera has regularly staged his numerous operas and ballets, and has marked the birthday with a brand-new production of his *Peer Gynt*.

It was an obvious choice. His later operas have been in the Munich repertoire quite recently. The first one, *The Magic Fiddle*, perhaps the most famous, was given a new production on German television a few years back and needs no pushing. His best known ballet, *Abraxas*, had a new production at the Munich National Theatre only three years ago. But *Peer Gynt*, first performed at the Berlin State Opera under den Linden in 1938, came to life at an awkward period for a young, go-ahead German composer. Not only Egk's music, but its literary source in Ibsen's play, fell foul of the Nazis, whose mouthpieces invoked the accursed influences of Brecht, Weill, Schoenberg and Stravinsky. *Peer Gynt* was never actually interdicted, but friendly opera critics were warned

off, and Egk's own Bavarian opera company in Munich did not dare show it until 1952.

One of the extra pleasures of attending the new Munich production is to read, in the programme book, the composer's reminiscence of the work's stormy early history, written with uproarious frankness and literary verve. The Bavarian Opera's programme books for new productions are nowadays a model of their kind, real books (108 pages for *Peer Gynt*) full of original information, lots of photographs and pictures, sometimes even an historic gramophone record, and all — thanks to one English pound.

With so much twentieth-century history behind it, Egk's *Peer Gynt* was a clear candidate for the new-look revival in Munich. The house musical director, Wolfgang Sawallisch, is in charge, and powerfully too: the cast is strong, and includes some senior soloists, such as Astrid Varnay, Ferry Gruber, Karl Christian Kohn, Keith Engen and David Thaw, who now bring valuable expertise to character roles, if you can survive a wobble now and then.

Egk made his own operatic précis of Ibsen's huge dramatic saga. Most of us will

regret the omission of favourite scenes, and for me it is a stiff, unimaginative selection from Ibsen's exotic gallimaufry of riveting episodes; the father and daughter Troll, for instance, are given more importance than they deserve. Egk turned Ibsen's theatrical macrocosm into a microcosm by his choice of scenes, and although Wilfried Wetz's spacious, quite flamboyant settings of Kurt Horne's forthright, well conceived, staging compel attention, it is not the Shakespearean sort of pilgrim's progress which Ibsen gave us.

Egk, still writing music, might now want to include more of Ibsen's scenes, linking them with orchestral interludes: a la Wozzeck. In 1938 a young composer respected self-imposed restraints, and kept his music spare. The first scenes are restrained indeed, near to Hindemith's neo-classicism, less bold even. Later the vocal music finds a more melodious style, and does approach, rather gingerly, the harmonic and tuneful manner of the more serious Weill. In sociable scenes we may hear a hint of Carl Orff's *Der Mond* or *Die Kluge*, two frivolous fairy-story operas of those days, but again kept at heel.

Now and then the hedon-

ism of Lehar peeps from Egk's amorous or luxurious music, and for the final scene, where Solveig welcomes Peer home to her side, the sensuous warmth of Fauré's *Die tote Stadt* is given more importance than it deserves, and creatively, adopted.

No, it is not an original sort of music; for much of the time it sounds attractive, but to modern ears rather derivative. Egk's treatment of *Peer Gynt* might tell us that the composer, if you did not know Ibsen's original, in Munich it is a lavish show which moves resourcefully, and with some theatrical special effects of a grandiose nature — the revolving stage in the hall of the mountain king, Peer on the gangway of his gold-laden ship, above a convalescent home, the panopticon, a good lea-show and more.

The Munich cast is bravely led by Hermann Becht's unsteady but thoroughly heroic Peer Gynt, hampered though he is by a tattered dressing-gown so that one wonders how any girl could fancy him. Lilian Sulis is the enchanting Solveig, even as an old woman in the last scene (her finest music). Egk has been given a handsome birthday present by the Bavarian State Opera.

William Mann

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# Tories, beware the flannelette brigade

By Chris Patten

The SDP has been attacked by some Conservative leaders as the Mark 2 Labour Party. The trouble is that for many Conservative voters it clearly looks more like the Mark 1 Conservative Party.

As by-election victories go, Hillhead may not have been *grand cru* class, but at the very least it was a *bourgeois supérieur*, a remarkable triumph of derring-do over political calculation. A four-party fight is not ideal ground for a politician standing for a fledgling third party. Mr Jenkins, showing the same sort of reckless courage for which Mrs Thatcher is justly celebrated, won by a couple of lengths. We should raise our hats to another example of conviction politics.

Hillhead will restore a greater sense of realism to Westminster. Before and after the Budget, parliamentary life seemed more concerned from the rest of the world than normal. The Labour Party kitted out the Bishop of Storrford conference had assumed the political proportions of VE Day. For some Conservatives, the economy was poised on the brink of miraculous recovery; it was not too absurd apparently to contemplate a snap election, as tides turned and ends of tunnels blazed with fairy lights. Meanwhile, the leaders of Glasgow bided their time.

Little has happened that should now surprise us: little that should throw us into panic about the future or into anxious reappraisal

of principles and party. The punter will continue to lay bets against a single party emerging from the next election with an overall majority. The sensible Tory will remain just that, declining offers to follow the scarcely discernible footprints of Mr Brocklebank-Fowler across the floor of the House.

The Tory will nevertheless view the SDP differently from the Labour Party. Politics is all "in" or "out"; if one has to be out, better Mr Jenkins than Mr Foot or Mr Benn. It is plain silly to pretend that the SDP leaders are closet Marxists, more sensible to observe that the period on which their personalities, style and policies dominated British politics was not exactly all glittering prizes and dazzling success.

Nor should we make too much of the inexperience and present invisibility of many of those who would be deposited in offices up and down Whitehall by an SDP Liberal Alliance bandwagon. There is nothing more innately absurd about the prospect of Cyril Smith with a red box than of the ministerial promotion of several members of Mr Foot's present front bench.

Nevertheless, the identity of some of those now presumably destined for high office in an Alliance government must be because of their difficulties with local Labour parties, must give Mr Jenkins as well as the rest of us pause for a little gentle rumination

about the role of chance in this run old world.

The charge that the SDP has no policies may be a more substantial one for Tories to level. Yet by the next election, I suspect the new party will be chock-a-block with policies on everything — laminated on all sides, ideal for the average family, good mileage to the gallon, adjustable rear-view mirror, reclining front seats and stereophonic speakers in all four doors. Whether it will have a coherent approach or philosophy or way of looking at the world is another matter.

Dr Owen and Mrs Williams tell us that their party is about egalitarianism and decentralization. Others would like the party to be about winning votes by causing the least possible offence to the largest possible number of people. A few would like to out-do Francis Pym in their honesty about the gravity of Britain's problems and the sacrifices and dislocation involved in overcoming them.

But I suspect these brave hearts will be out-argued by those for whom moderation is synonymous with soft options, those who believe that the party's main appeal should be smug, snug flannelette pragmatism.

We have already seen the SDP's feeble indecisiveness over how to react to Mr Tebbit's modest little Bill on industrial relations. It is almost certainly impossible to pursue a successful, balanced economic policy, which reduces

unemployment but does not unleash inflation, without fundamental change in our system of monopoly pay bargaining. That involves curtailing destructive trade union power.

The SDP leaders will walk around this nettle, observing it from all sides; they will take books out of the London Library to read all there is to read about its botanical properties; the last thing they will do is actually to grasp it and tear it out of the ground.

This is an important reason, though not the main one, why a Tory should stay where he is rather than join up under Mr Jenkins's colours. The fact is that Mr Jenkins and his colleagues are not Tories. This is more than a quibble.

It is argued that Tories who agree with some of Mr Jenkins's views about economic policy and constitutional reform should forget what he calls himself and throw in their lot with him. Their reservations are compared to the arguments of the medieval schoolmen about nominalism and realism. What's in a name? Look at the essence.

However, the essence is hardly Tory. The Tory tradition of prudence, balance, continuity, stability, consent, hostility to systems or dread of enthusiasm may not dominate the thinking or actions of the present government, but nor does it dominate those of the Alliance.

The Gang of Four are not the lineal descendants of Burke,

Disraeli, Baldwin and Churchill. They cut their political teeth attacking the years and the policies of Butler and Macmillan. They are not the custodians of what is still the most distinguished and honourable tradition in British politics.

And there is a further reason why moderate Tories will stay where they are. What Britain needs is for the SDP to replace the Labour Party as the main party of the left. If it replaces the Conservative Party on the centre-right, we shall still face the grisly prospect of an extremist Labour Party working outside Parliament to destroy a moderate government and to win power for itself as the sole remaining alternative.

So Tories should stick to their guns and stick to their guns. We should do all we can by voice and by vote to see that in the run-up to the next election the Conservative Party looks more capable than the SDP of offering once again what Mr Jenkins, after his Hillhead triumph, called the policies of sense, moderation and hope.

Beyond that, we must fight to ensure that the government — that is elected in two years' time — governs in that spirit from the very start of its life. It will have a better chance of success if it does.

The author is Conservative MP for Bath.  
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# A people in the shadow of extinction

So many people are suffering in Iran at present from the bloodthirsty practices of the Khomeini regime that it seems almost invidious to single out any one group as the special object of international concern. But there is one group of Iranians whose situation justifies this because they do not have any rights, even in theory, under the constitution of the Islamic republic.

That group is the followers of the Baha'i religion. In Iran today a person exists, legally, only as a member of a religious community. One may be Muslim, Christian, Jewish or Zoroastrian. One may not, legally, be Baha'i. Although Baha'is are enmeshed in their faith to eschew all political involvement, the Iranian authorities persist in regarding them as a "political faction", not a religion. Although no whole-sale campaign of genocide has yet been undertaken against them, they have no rights, even as frequently happens, a group of zealots attacks them, destroying their property and even murdering them. They are a community living under suspended sentence of death.

All credit, therefore, to the Minority Rights Group for publishing, and to Roger Cooper for writing, a report on *The Baha'is of Iran* which is both timely and objective, and which explains — but does not excuse — the hostility that Baha'is have to contend with, not only from the present regime but from very large numbers of their Muslim compatriots.

Baha'ism developed in the mid-nineteenth century out of Babism, a Messianic religious movement with strong revolutionary overtones. In 1844 a young Shirazi merchant, Sayyid Ali Muhammad, proclaimed himself the Bab or gate, through which Shi'ite Muslims could communicate with their Hidden Imam. He said the reappearance of the Imam (equivalent to the Second Coming) was imminent, and that it was his mission to prepare men for this. Later he claimed to be the Imam himself, bringing a new dispensation that superseded the law and teachings of the Koran.

The Babis were trying, in effect, to overturn both the prevailing religious orthodoxy and the social order; and they were quite prepared to use violence even if they themselves saw this as defensive. Inevitably, the authorities reacted with repression. The Bab was arrested, tried and convicted for heresy and finally executed by firing squad in 1850. Over a four-year period at least 3,000 Babis were put to death and the surviving adherents were forced into clandestinity.

Baha'ism, founded by Mirza Husain Ali, who called himself Baha'ullah (the Glory of God), was in essence an attempt to save Babism from extinction by divorcing it from politics. Baha'ullah, who came to be regarded by the majority of Babis as the Universal Manifestation of God whom the Bab had foretold, saw that the path of armed revolution was suicidal, and saved his followers from it by developing a quietist interpretation of the faith.

Baha'ullah was exiled from Iran in 1853 and eventually settled at Acre in Palestine, then part of the Ottoman empire. This has had the entirely fortuitous but unfortunate effect of situating the centre of Baha'ism as a worldwide religion within the frontiers of the present-day state of Israel, thus enabling the modern enemies of the Baha'is to accuse them of sending funds to Israel and acting as agents of Zionism.

Baha'ism today is, indeed, a world religion, generally thought to have more than three million adherents. Of these about one million live in India, and about 100,000 in Malaysia. But there are also "large numbers of Canadian Indians, rural Blacks in the southern United States, as well as educated young people in both countries, and over 100,000 Vietnamese", while estimates for Iran vary between 150,000 and 300,000.

The Baha'i faith forbids its adherents to belong to political parties or secret societies, and enjoins them to respect the legal authority of the state where they live. It would be misleading, however, to say that Baha'is accept a total separation of religion and politics. In theory, at least, their religion (like most religions in the early stages of their history) embraces the social as well as spiritual life of their community, and they see their notion of administration as a prototype of an ideal world government, which will gradually come into being through peaceful means.

The official Iranian attitude to the Baha'is was summed up by Ayatollah Khomeini in an interview given shortly before he returned to Iran in 1979: "They are a political faction; they are harmful; they will not be accepted." Orthodox Islam, whether Shi'ite or Sunni, has difficulty in accepting as genuine any religion founded after Islam, since it is a cardinal point of Islam that Muhammad was the last, the "Seal", of the Prophets, and that the Koran, which was revealed to him, is the final and unalterable message of God to mankind.

Those who follow Muhammad's precepts, such as Zoroaster, Moses and Jesus Christ, can be accepted as honest seekers after truth who have got stuck on the road. But those who follow a self-styled successor to Muhammad, such as Baha'ullah, are seen as wilful perverters of the truth, guilty of collective apostasy — a crime punishable, in traditional Islamic jurisprudence, by death.

But the widespread hostility to the Baha'is in Iran is not founded only on Islamic orthodoxy. There is also the fact that the Baha'is, true to their principles, refused to involve themselves in any of the great popular movements of the last hundred years, while individually and as a community they often prospered under unpopular governments.

Thus prejudice against the Baha'is can be found among the secular left as well as among Khomeini's supporters, and the Iranian politicians now in exile are mostly reluctant to admit that the Baha'is today are any worse off than the rest of the Iranian population. Yet, partly under the pressure of Western public opinion, the opposition movement, the Islamicists, are more aware of the issue.

It was the "Free Voice of Iran" — a radio station based in Baghdad and associated with the monarchist General Oveissi — which reported last month that ration coupons for members of the Baha'is in Iran have been cancelled.

The West has little or no leverage over the Khomeini regime, but Khomeini's religiously diverse opponents are anxious for the support of Western public opinion. One way in which they could improve their chances of getting it would be to give specific guarantees about the Baha'is, and the political rights of Baha'is in the post-Khomeini era.

Edward Mortimer

# Who will pay for the chariots to race again?

by David Hewson

At three o'clock this morning, London time, the glittering prizes of Hollywood were handed to their delirious winners.

There seems certain to be a strong British contingent among the celebrants. Oscars rarely come our way these days, but among the nominations last night was *Chariots of Fire*, fighting on seven separate fronts, including that of best film, and *The French Lieutenant's Woman*.

With both titles receiving acclaim at the US box office and from influential critics, the example of a successful foreign film industry is starting to appeal to a Hollywood racked by self-doubts over some of its own highrolling flops.

What the flood of Moët & Chandon in Beverly Hills may obscure is that the present resurgence of the British cinema business is, at the moment, purely an artistic one. In commercial terms, our film-makers are facing tortuous difficulties in raising capital, even when their careers are blessed by past financial and critical success.

For the past six months, one group has been touting for support to film a Frank Capra-style comedy on a modest budget of around £3m set in the Scottish Western Isles. The producer is David Puttnam, who was behind *Chariots of Fire*, the lead actor Burt Lancaster, and the writer Bill Forsyth, who scripted and directed *Gregory's Girl*.

Two weeks ago, at the British Academy of Film and Television Arts awards, the domestic equivalent of the Oscar ceremony, Puttnam picked up the prize for best film with *Chariots*, Forsyth the best script category for *Gregory's Girl*, and Lancaster the best actor's award for his part in Louis Malle's *Atlantic City*.

The results came as no surprise, since all three films had been well received. What is surprising is that when Puttnam tried to find backers for their joint project, a feature which was low-priced and with transatlantic appeal, he was turned down by a number of major financiers, including Rank and EMI. Clearly, if that sort of response is handed out to established film-makers, with successful track records, lesser mortals stand little chance of raising capital.

Puttnam's project, to be called *The Local Hero*, will go ahead. The film, a comedy of shooting is scheduled for April 26. But its backing has depended on 100 per cent support from Goldcrest Films, the Pearson Longman subsidiary set up last year in anticipation of the coming cable and satellite boom.

The City watched with interest when Pearson Longman, owners of the *Financial Times* and the Westminster Press provincial newspaper group, stepped into the normally flamboyant world of film financing. James Lee, Pearson Longman's chief executive, and the man principally behind the move, forecast that Goldcrest would raise £12m from outside interests to bring the company's future production pool to just under £30m.

Mr Lee now confirms the suspicions of many in the film industry that Goldcrest is finding the going much harder than expected. After knocking on most of the important doors in the City, the company has collected £6m of its £12m target. This failure comes in spite of the considerable financial and artistic talent Goldcrest has at its disposal.

Mr Lee concedes that he is disappointed by the City's



Chariots of Fire, in the running for seven Oscars; but what future for the British film industry?

response, but believes that his approach will be proved right. "The plans we started with aren't changed in any way. If anything I'm more bullish than I was before. The one black spot is that we are trying to build up a pool of money under Goldcrest's management of just under £30m and we're still a long way short of that."

What Goldcrest and the industry knows full well is that Mr Lee's potentially far-sighted plans are now likely to stand or fall on one film, Sir Richard Attenborough's life of Gandhi, made by the company in partnership with Indian interests for £8.9m and due for release on December 1. Gandhi is long, relatively expensive, and scheduled for a huge international launch. If it flops, Goldcrest's plans to establish itself as the major force in British film-making, producing around four films a year

and a wide variety of television material, will lose momentum. But why is British film finance so hard to come by? The answer seems to lie in the perception of what the industry is like, rather than the reality. One event above all has clouded the horizon for British film-makers — the debacle at Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation.

The Grade empire's near-fatal difficulties through profligate and ill-advised cinema ventures have been widely publicized, and City gossip insists that further dismal revelations about film losses are to come. The disaster has tainted film finance in the eyes of many investors who simply see it as a little more than an unattractive gamble.

The trouble with this viewpoint, from the film-makers' side, is that it is

historical when investors should be far-sighted. It does not take into account the vast broadening of the market for film which is now occurring throughout America with cable networks and already spreading to other parts of the world. Britain's own cable television plans speak of 30 channels available to each home.

The question facing programme makers is who will supply the material? Most of Goldcrest's offers, for instance, were for films which were pre-sold to American cable networks such as Home Box Office so that a substantial part of the production costs were guaranteed. This practice is in marked contrast to the historical gamble of the cinema which hinged directly on the number of people willing to pay to see a particular film.

These points are not so much lost on potential investors as outweighed by a continuing suspicion that the entertainment industry is, *per se*, simply fickle.

It is a view compounded by the casual attitude meted out to the industry by government. Whatever the devotion of Mr Iain Sproat, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade responsible for film, it must be tempered by his attention to other responsibilities such as civil aviation, shipbuilding, tourism, service trade industries and statistical matters.

At the same time, cable, satellite and television affairs, which are inextricably linked with the financial fortunes of the film-makers, are dealt with elsewhere, at the Home Office.

On Friday Sir Harold Wilson's committee on the film industry will deliver its latest report, its fifth, and will doubtless repeat its call for the formation of a British Film Authority to advise the Government on film policy and take on some supervisory financial role superseding the present, much criticized Eady Levy system.

The report is also likely to demand sweeping changes in the distribution system for British films, which now gives an advantage to the larger fish in an increasingly complex sea. But unfortunately the committee's findings have largely proved to be grist for the official reports mill. None of its key recommendations over the past five years has been transformed into legislative action, and there is no sign that things will be any different this time.

Mr Lee says: "The political message we have been trying to put across is that films may be a small industry but they happen to be one in which Britain has a real competitive advantage. We can make films of great quality at lower cost, faster."

What he is becoming clear is that the ability to make good, popular films which receive international acclaim is only one part of the story. The struggle to create a financial climate which encourages the making of such films is equally vital, and it is a fight which may be lost in Britain. On reflection, our doubtful film-makers may find that the most sobering thought amid their Californian revels is a sense of wonder that they ever got there in the first place.

## THE TIMES DIARY



It is a good thing MPs are elected for up to five years, because it can take them time to get any useful information out of government departments. Clement Freud asked the Minister for Arts for a list of artefacts for which export licences had been granted and for which refused, and was told it

was not in the public interest. He asked again, and was told it was a matter for the Department of Trade. He asked the Trade Secretary, and was told the policy of successive governments had been not to disclose such information. He was back again yesterday, asking what other information it was policy to withhold. He is still no nearer the information he wanted.

Jenkins and Macmillan have one other rather sinister omen in common. Neither became President of the Oxford Union, Macmillan because he was Librarian in Trinity Term 1914, and Jenkins because he was Librarian in Trinity Term 1939.

### Man's-eye view

The father of British bird photography is being honoured with an exhibition at the National Museum of Wales, of which he is still treasurer at the age of 91. Colonel H. Morrey Salmon took his first photograph of a lapwing on its nest in 1909. Through always an amateur, pursuing his ornithology while heading a family business in Cardiff docks and during a distinguished military career, Salmon pioneered the use of photography for bird censuses. In 1954 he took a night-time photograph of dozens of curlews roosting in a peat pool in mid-Wales, first proof of the theory

that the birds gathered in pools at night to escape foxes or other predators.

### Sinking feeling

The war between the ferry companies on the English Channel is becoming as tedious as having to travel on the boats themselves. The advertisements are replete with apparently contradictory claims and statistics, for some of which there are technical explanations in the fine print.

Sealink claims credit for accepting foreign currencies for on-board purchases, without saying that the exchange rates are often unfavourable. Townsend Thoresen prides itself on offering a restaurant on every sailing, but not, I should hope, on the standard of the food. Townsend Thoresen also stresses that it has been "car ferry company of the year three times in a row" compared with "Sealink" — never. It should be added that

the title is a trade award in a trade magazine, and need concern the travelling public not at all.

The whole business is making PHS slightly sea-sick.

### Ungodly act?

A Guide to the Gods, an omnithematic anthology by Richard Carlyon, published yesterday, contains what many will consider sacrilege by the god of Judaism, Christianity and Islam alongside such esoterica as the Australian deity whose creative organ was so extravagant that he was obliged to wear it round his neck, the Chinese who became a god through inventing the writing brush and the Mayan god of healing, who operated beneath the sign of the red hand.

Carlyon's explanation may turn away some wrath: "Yahweh, with Allah and the Christian God," he writes, "is arguably the god of a gaudy company who throng these pages. But God is to be found everywhere."

President Reagan postponed a press conference he was to have held yesterday. He decided that with the shuttle landing and the Oscar ceremonies, there was too much else happening to afford him the attention he requires.

### Aerial battle

A curious dispute revolves around Highpoint flat, one of the best-known buildings by Berthold Lubetkin, recently awarded the Royal Institute of British Architects'

gold medal nearly 30 years after giving up practice.

Highpoint was bought by its residents in 1979, but the vendor retained a lease on the roof where Pye Telecommunications had erected four commercial aerials. Pye now wants to replace those with two new ones and to have three rooftop cabins for its employees.

Haringey council has twice refused the application on the ground that the new structures would seriously detract from the appearance of a building regarded as an important step in the development of the Modern Movement. Fifty residents have written to Michael Heseltine asking him to reject Pye's appeal against the council's refusal.

### Liquid assets

Magdalen College, Oxford, more than usually conscious of the need for economies after completing £90,000 worth of restoration work on its famous tower, is considering a significant reduction of stocks in its wine cellar.

The college aims for a five-figure improvement in its bank balance by reducing its stocks of everything from table salt to washing-up liquid, including wine.

The future of the cellar, lovingly built up by the former President James Griffiths, is now being considered by the wine committee, and the college has already discreetly sold much of its stock. Because the present President, because Griffiths, says drinking habits have changed in favour of claret. That may not stop them selling claret next.

### Tasty stories

Dave Wetzel, the chairman of the GLC transport committee, is reported to eat apple crumble with Daddies sauce. A story told of Harold Evans, until recently editor of the *Times*, alleges that he once ate a restaurant's reputedly ordered a brussels sprout omelette.

Do readers know of other such original contributions to the British culinary repertoire? I do not want to hear about horrors of the single red hair in a soup-plate of Brylcreem genre. Let's keep it edible, if not appetizing.

### Foyled again

Some of the signatures on a round-robin in support of 16 staff dismissed by Foyle's bookshop are going to be hard for Christina Foyle to stomach. Among almost 70 names are many of those who have been busied themselves at her Foyle's literary luncheons in the past.

They include J B Priestley, Michael Foot, A J Ayer, Jennie Lee, Melvyn Bragg, Margaret Drabble and Julian Symons.

The Earl of Gosford created a little-noticed piece of parliamentary history last Thursday when he was voted into silence by his peers. There is no trace that "motion that a Lord be no longer heard has been voted on since 1858. The last time such a motion was agreed without division was in 1960 when the Lord Lord Stansgate provoked Lord Halsam to it. Gosford lost the division by a crushing 147 to 15."

PHS

For the better, General Ershad contemplated the coup last week. Having moved, he too overruled his erstwhile ally, the elected government. "Not a single word," he said. "Nobody raised their voice." The rupturing of a constituent was an act of disconcerting. Bangladesh greeted with nothing. Bangladesh was flaunting democracy was from bottom to top and self-democracy was form for such a move to confront the huge, peaceful November. There was a vote while the Bangla Party emerged. A big 4-1 that the results popular will. Yet a coup, putting down Abdus quickly lost what had on the fi. General Ershad



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## ONE NATION

No single part of the Scarman report, not even his proposals on policing, had greater potential impact on the future of British society than his brief remarks on positive action to meet the needs of the ethnic minorities and to attempt to remove the disadvantages — in employment, education and housing — that the colour of their skins had subjected them to. The call has just been taken up by Mr David Lane, Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, who said that a stronger race relations Act was needed and that an attack on racial discrimination should become a major role of national policy. In the wings, Equity can also be heard, suggesting that the Arts Council should withdraw subsidies from theatres unless it is convinced that they cater fairly for multi-racial audiences by employing black actors and actresses, even presumably in the choice of plays to be performed. Now the Brigade of Guards is also under scrutiny.

In their different ways these spokesmen show that there is no easy answer to these questions. Where is the line to be drawn between what may be regarded as acceptable positive action and unacceptable reverse discrimination? Any steps to help blacks which are seen to entail some discrimination against whites might become unacceptable to the white majority. They might slowly but ultimately provoke a "white backlash". That approach would exclude from consideration for action the introduction of quotas — a percentage of jobs, places on courses, houses, being set aside for blacks; or the selective lowering of standards to allow more blacks to qualify for certain positions; or deliberately making available jobs, educational courses, and houses to less qualified blacks at the expense of better qualified white applicants.

There are two other drawbacks to such a programme. One is that it could fail because it would not gain the support of the majority white population; that failure would lead to greater policing (Mr Lane's new Act for instance); and more law would only result in a downward spiral to even greater resentment among whites. The other is that such concessions would not help the black communities because they would enshrine and therefore tend to perpetuate the idea that the whites, albeit reluctantly, had been forced into doing a favour for their inferiors.

On the other hand special programmes to bring the disadvantaged ethnic minorities up to the level required to enable them to compete on an equal and non-discriminatory basis with whites for jobs, educational places or housing are considered more acceptable because they do not seem on the surface to involve injustice to whites. Indeed, the Race Relations Act of

1976 enshrines the principle of the equality of all races and the legality of discriminatory programmes in favour of the ethnic minorities.

In practice the line is not easy to draw. The reality is that positive action must, however indirectly, be at the expense of the majority. Funds diverted to remedying the position of blacks means that they are not available for more general distribution. There is nothing objectionable in that. The tax payer is accustomed to providing for services for the disadvantaged of our society, through the social security system and the health service, for example. The principle is the same for the disabled as for the racially disadvantaged. The practical problem is that it is often impossible, when instituting a programme of positive action, to do justice both to the disadvantaged group as well as to individuals belonging to the majority. The general principle of equal treatment and equal justice for all citizens has — temporarily — to give way to the equally important consideration that for the health of society as a whole there must be a loading in favour of a minority racial group. It is important that the discrimination against the disadvantaged lasts only as long as the disadvantage; positive action is designed to bring about a levelling of access, opportunity and treatment, not to confer permanent advantage on one or other racial group.

The question that should be asked is more difficult: what steps does our society need to take to bring the disadvantaged ethnic minorities into the mainstream of society, from which many of them have effectively been excluded? If we do not take sufficient positive action to achieve that objective the result will be a further polarization of black and white, less mutual understanding and confidence, more racialism, a two-tier society with blacks at the bottom, the perpetuation of injustice, and, not least, the great danger of violence and rioting, on a scale far in excess of Brixton and Toxteth. Seen in that context the debate over the ostensible public acceptability or otherwise of particular measures, whether called positive action or reverse discrimination, is of little help. They are all technicalities, when it is the symbolism of identity and self-confidence which is at stake.

It is already probably too late to proceed merely by way of social and economic engineering. It is not enough, now, to say that we will in future attempt by positive action to remedy the condition in which many members of the racial minorities find themselves. Of course we must do that, and do it generously and with full commitment. Inevitably, however, many of the consequences of whatever action is started now will only become apparent in a decade or even a generation. Something more is needed, now, to convince the disadvantaged races in this country that

setting into motion all sorts of remedial measures is not just another way of shelving the real issue. And that issue is not so much whether extra help becomes available to allow blacks to reach certain educational or employment qualifications but whether there is a genuine commitment to recognize that Britain has become a plural, multi-racial society.

For if the black community believes — with or without justification — that positive action is aimed merely at fitting them into the lower and middle echelons of white society, then it will not work. If the black community has been made to feel unwanted, to be regarded as outsiders, it is largely the fault — conscious or unconscious — of British institutions. Governments, of both political hues, have signally failed to pay more than lip-service to the multi-racialism of British society (except, negatively, through immigration control). The civil service and local authorities, political parties, trade unions and newspapers, all have a lamentable record of multi-racialism. Only when blacks are seen to be in positions of influence, power and prominence in those areas most visible to the public will the black community at large start trusting in the promises that have been made to them. It may be that such an approach will be seen as tokenism. Perhaps so. But what the American experience has shown is that what starts off as tokenism is quickly converted into genuine and equal participation.

A stable society is one that believes in and works through its institutions — educational, commercial, cultural, political. Where are the black faces at the high table? In the Boardroom? On the concert platform? In Parliament? They must come to this eminence and come soon. It lies within the Prime Minister's power through Crown appointments, to practise positive discrimination without setting up any of the resentment to be expected from genuinely disadvantaged whites.

These issues are debated fully in Parliament yet nobody in the Commons and only two lonely representatives in the Lords can advise the highest court in the land on the basis of first hand experience what it is like to be a coloured Briton. By the next honours list Mrs Thatcher should have added at least a dozen West Indian and Asian leaders to the benches of the House of Lords. They would bring lustre and variety to its counsels; and the nation's institutions elsewhere might be encouraged to follow such a lead. It would not be an act of patronising charity like the Poor Laws, it would be a Christian act of an ex-Imperial power, unlike Imperial Rome itself which no doubt viewed Christ as a non-citizen, from an ethnic minority, and more or less coloured as well. It would be not just a Christian act; it would be good politics.

## UNWILLINGLY TO RULE IN BANGLADESH

For the better part of a year General Ershad of Bangladesh contemplated but refrained from the coup he conducted last week. Having reluctantly moved, he took a moment over the weekend to congratulate himself on the bloodless transition from elected government to martial law. "Not a single bullet was fired. Nobody raised a voice. Nobody raised a finger. Everybody raised a sigh of relief," he said.

The rupturing of a democratic constitution is anywhere an act of violence. The disconcerting fact that in Bangladesh this act was greeted with silence proves nothing. Bangladesh's constitution was flawed and its democracy was weakened from bottom to top by cynicism and self-interest. But anyone who argues that democracy was the wrong form for such a country will have to confront the evidence of the huge, peaceful turnout in last November's elections.

There was some intimidation and vote-rigging, but while the Bangladesh National Party emerged with a suspiciously big 4.1 majority no impartial observer doubted that the results reflected the popular will. Yet the election also sealed the inevitability of a coup, putting in place the ailing and unimpressive President Abdus Sattar who quickly lost what little grip he had on the fractious and greedy BNP. Observing this, General Ershad pressed his

long-standing if ill-defined demand for an "Army role" in government. He hesitated actually to take over, not only because of his often-stated preference for democracy and a soldier's life. It was also because the country's problems were acute, with aid falling off, jute export prices depressed, foreign exchange dwindling, and political disintegration continuing. In these circumstances a would-be national saviour is bound to pause.

When he finally moved it was not primarily because of these accumulating evils but because some cantonment officers were on the point of pre-empting him — and because the United States had just signed a huge five-year grain package for Bangladesh. Without this American insurance policy in hand General Ershad might have hesitated even longer. General Ershad now faces the classic problem of a military dictator. He has already set in motion the familiar process of arrests, martial law trials, censorship and formation of a skeleton leadership aimed at returning Bangladesh to the politicians within the unlikely period of two years, though the army will still retain an "advisory role", he emphasizes. As his initial period of grace runs out it is the military that General Ershad will have most to fear. Its

ranks have provided most of Bangladesh's political assassins and it divided, like the political parties it displaced. There is a split between those who fought for independence in 1971 and those, like General Ershad, then in the Pakistan Army, who did not. There is also a split between the straight professionals and the impatient young cantonment officers who want a bigger role and are not averse to bloodshed. And forces are divided between the virtuous who chafed at the politicians' controlling patronage. General Ershad's anti-corruption campaign could easily be subverted by his own soldiers, thereby removing his administration's single biggest claim to popularity.

For now, however, the most important determinant of the regime's direction will be foreign aid, because the country runs on it. If General Ershad wins back donor and investor confidence he will have a chance of survival. If the Western response is slow he will have increasingly to turn to Pakistan (he anyway leans towards it) and Saudi Arabia. One result of this could be the rise of Islamic orthodoxy in Bangladesh, though the country shows little sign of wanting it. Nor is it what General Ershad desires, but neither did he wish to overthrow an elected government, he said.

## Mining the seabed

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, Professor Denman (March 23) mistakes the time of day. His bright ideas for regulating seabed mining might have appeared plausible, even helpful in the mid-70s when the huge package deal that is the Unclos (United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea) draft was taking shape. It is today a text consisting of well over 300 articles, and agreement on every one of those articles was achieved by consensus: an achievement remarkable and unparalleled in international negotiation.

All the major delegations, among them the British and American, had throughout, at their elbow, representatives of all the major interests affected — shipping, hydrocarbons, fisheries, seabed mining. Because agreement on an all-embracing text was the explicit intention of all the participants, as agreement was reached on some parts of the package, Governments, including the British and American, took pre-emptive advantage of that agreement and, for instance, extended their national fishery limits to 200 nautical miles.

The British Government, again basing itself on the agreement achieved in Unclos, is now preparing to extend our territorial sea to 12 nautical miles. Blue seas navies, including the Royal Navy and the United States Navy, and the respective air forces, have, as part of the package, retained rights of passage through and overflight of the territorial sea might otherwise be subject to coastal state whim.

It seems possible from your report (February 25) of their "Last-ditch effort to alter sea law" text that neither Professor Denman, nor Mr Ivens, Director of Aims of Industry (March 19) for whom Professor Denman had written a paper, quite appreciate what national and commercial interests they are seeking to upset. After all, unless there is a convention (and it will have to be more or less on the lines previous American Administrations have agreed) the mining companies, themselves would be operating, as an international law was concerned, in legal vacuums. Protecting their interests in such a vacuum is not, I think, an intended part of either the United States Navy's, or the Royal Navy's, planned future responsibilities.

In short, without a framework of international law within which to carry on their business, the costs of seabed mining might well be prohibitive. Securing "improvements" is one thing; scuttling the whole convention quite another.

Yours, etc.  
ELIZABETH YOUNG,  
100 Bayswater Road, W2.

## Citizenship obstacle

From Mrs Ruth Runciman

Sir, May I add two points to Mrs Ann Dummett's excellent letter (March 22)?

She rightly draws attention to the Home Secretary's announcement on March 10 of an increase in the fees for obtaining British citizenship. But not only has he raised them by as much as 40 per cent; he has made them payable upon application and not, as up till now, upon acquisition of citizenship. In process, which usually takes between one and two years. Thus three weeks' notice, without publicity, has been given of a change which will effectively disqualify thousands of people of whom many have an absolute entitlement to citizenship.

To make matters worse there is a chronic shortage of application forms. Advice agencies in East London have been struggling for the past fortnight to obtain enough forms to help those who present fees and procedure, but will be unable to do so after April 1.

Telephone calls to the Home Office, which can take two hours to be answered, are producing supplies far short of those ordered. Special journeys to the Immigration and Nationality Department at Croydon have revealed that it is itself short of forms.

Simple equity requires that application forms for British citizenship should be widely available at post offices or banks, and that the right to pay at the end rather than at the beginning of the long process be restored. The acquisition of British citizenship is already fraught with anxiety and uncertainty; surely future citizens could be spared such unnecessary additional hardships.

Yours sincerely,  
RUTH RUNCIMAN,  
Chairman,  
East London Area of Citizens' Advice Bureaux,  
36 Carlton Hill, NW8,  
March 26.

## Concern over museum

From Professor D. T. Donovan

Sir, The letter from Mr. John Letts, Chairman of National Heritage (March 20) which refers to the "current controversy" about the Natural History Museum confuses several different issues. It refers to the lack of capital provisions for museum rebuilding, and to the current sad state of the nation's geological collections. This last has nothing to do with capital expenditure, but results from a long-standing insufficiency of curatorial staff. Probably a majority of our museums do not have the resources to curate, conserve and study the collections in their charge. This does not apply to our

## A third path for British electorate

From Mr Kenneth H. Taylor

Sir, The argument is being advanced by Conservative leaders that support for the SDP/Liberal Alliance will let in a left-wing Labour government. Yet what is the alternative? No new party had emerged, it is to be supposed that the electorate would have returned Conservative majorities until the end of time?

Sooner rather than later the dread principle of Buggins's turn have given us a Marxist Labour Government in any case. Now at last there is a real alternative for the British electorate to consider.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
KENNETH H. TAYLOR,  
17 Creighton Avenue, N10,  
March 27.

From Mr Howard Abramowitz

Sir, You start out well enough, stating clearly (leading article, March 27) that you think that Roy Jenkins is back where he belongs. But then you go on equivocally, using the word "fashionable" at least three times, in what, one assumes, is an intentionally patronising tone.

You ask if what is wanted is an interminable series of coalitions, or a series of questions regarding the possible outcome of an SDP victory. I'd like to deal with that one alone. Why not? If a coalition is representative of a majority, why should that be less desirable than one party's programme having been followed whole (at least theoretically)?

Yours sincerely,  
HOWARD ABRAMOWITZ,  
22D Belsize Grove, NW3.

From Mr A. C. Norfolk

Sir, Mr Ivor Crewe (March 27) says that almost all the 282 votes cast for the phoney Roy Jenkins were cast in error and intended for the real Roy Jenkins.

If this is so, is it not time that names who have changed their names by deed poll simply to cause confusion at parliamentary elections should be debarred from standing as candidates?

In a close-run contest this sort of deception could lead to flagrant injustice for a candidate unfortunate enough to be the victim. I am surprised that the "leading" does not cater for what surely is a form of impersonation.

Yours faithfully,  
A. C. NORFOLK  
Grove End,  
Mount Street,  
Diss, Norfolk,  
March 27.

From Miss A. M. Heawood

Sir, Could there be a more subtle reason for what your leading article today, March 27, describes as the "phenomenal rise" of the SDP?

A year ago articles in your columns showed how support for the two major parties, strong in the 1950s, had fallen sharply in

the 1970s. Following the Government of national unity during the last war and the establishment of the welfare state there were considerable areas of consensus politics whichever major party was in power. As the policies of the right and left have diverged more sharply during the last decade, so the "floating voter", seeking a member to represent his views, has become more and more volatile.

Had proportional representation been introduced in the late 1960s the SDP might not have been there "waiting to be born" in the 1970s. However in a period when governments, representing only a minority of the voters, act as though they have a mandate from the electorate as a whole it was inevitable, in a democracy, that the largely unrepresented centre should break through.

Yours faithfully,  
M. HEAWOOD,  
24 Kensington Court,  
Nottingham,  
Weymouth,  
Dorset,  
March 27.

From Mr F. R. Alexander

Sir, The Hillhead election has shown that the deposit payable by prospective candidates has dwindled to insignificant proportions, and is no longer a deterrent to the lunatic fringe or to irresponsible jokers. The waste of time, money and administrative effort in indulging the whims of such people must be considerable.

I suggest raising it to a level sufficient to deter the one-man party in the neck, but not enough to financially embarrass genuine parties.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK ALEXANDER,  
The Home Farm,  
Warren Road,  
Crowborough,  
East Sussex.

From Mr John Sherwood

Sir, At the risk of seeming pedantic may I, through your columns, beg the enemies of the Right Honourable Roy Jenkins, MP, to stop lowering the tone of political debate by describing him as a "bon viveur"?

A *viveur* is a person who loves a life of orgies and dissipation. A cheerful person who enjoys the pleasures of the table is a *bon vivant*. *Bon viveur* is not French. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN SHERWOOD,  
4 Surrenden Dering,  
Pluckley,  
Ashford, Kent,  
March 26.

From Dr Frank Hardie

Sir, Could we now, please, have a reprint of Roy Jenkins's historic Dimbleby Lecture?

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK HARDIE,  
18 Kensington Gate, W8  
March 26

## The Romans in Britain

From the President of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association

Sir, You reported (March 23) the Attorney General as saying, in relation to *The Romans in Britain*, that having got a ruling from the judge that there was a case to answer I "did not want to go to the jury".

I am tempted to say that after the extraordinary events which followed the ending of the trial — and the theatre at bay truly is a fearsome spectacle! — I really thought that nothing would ever surprise me again.

Yet here we have Sir Michael Havers, with all his vast legal experience, perpetuating the myth that I had withdrawn the prosecution when he must have known that, as Mr Kennedy, QC, made absolutely clear in court, the decision to withdraw was his and his alone.

It has been claimed (*Sunday Telegraph*, March 24) that the Attorney General was "very angry" with me, apparently believing that I had never intended the case to go its full course — a piece of speculation entirely without foundation.

No thought of such a possibility had ever crossed my mind. Furthermore, I knew nothing of the decision to withdraw until after it had been made. When I was later told of how the judge had found wholly in our favour as far as the legal arguments were concerned and I was asked for my reaction to a withdrawal

of the case, I inquired as to what the defendant and his counsel thought about it. On being told that they were "delighted", then indeed I was delighted too. And it seemed to me everyone was delighted. But not, of course, for long.

I can well understand why the National Theatre lobby should wish to create confusion. I do not understand why the Attorney General should wish to aid and abet that confusion.

Yours sincerely,  
MARY WHITEHOUSE,  
President,  
National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,  
Arleigh,  
Colchester,  
Essex,  
March 25.

From Mr T. R. Woodford-Smith

Sir, If the Rev Eric Matheson, whose letter about Mrs Whitehouse and *The Romans in Britain* you publish today (March 25) were not Chaplain to the National Theatre but simply Christ's representative on earth in his capacity as Vicar of St Alphege Southwark, would he, I wonder, feel compelled to defend so vehemently the theatre's right to fling a bucket of manure in the public's face?

Yours faithfully,  
T. R. WOODFORD-SMITH,  
4 Keene Court Mansions,  
Marine Parade,  
Worthing,  
West Sussex,  
March 25.

## Police unrestrained

From Mr Peter Baird

Sir, During the last 24 hours on the roads of west London and north-east Surrey I have observed 20 police officers in 10 police cars, none of whom was strapped in.

Among the motoring public my impression is that at least 50 per cent strap in. Is this something else that the council can teach the police?

Yours faithfully,  
PETER BAIRD,  
43 Apple Tree Crescent,  
Doddington Road,  
Brentwood, Essex,  
March 23.

## Cure for souls

From Mr Patrick Tierney

Sir, I think your Religious Affairs correspondent is right when he predicts (feature, March 23) that the nature of the phenomenon which will be visited upon the British public 10 weeks from now will be Rome fever. But what about after he's gone — post-papal depression? Is there a cure?

Yours faithfully,  
PATRICK TIERNEY,  
43 Apple Tree Crescent,  
Doddington Road,  
Brentwood, Essex,  
March 23.

## Black cricket in South Africa

From Mr Robert Archer

Sir, Mr Fortune (March 26) asserts that the South African Cricket Union and the English cricketers who contract to play within it are working hard to improve black, and particularly schoolboy cricket. His arguments are those used by the black President of Sacu, Mr Rashid Varachia, when he spoke to the British Sports Council delegation to South Africa in 1980.

Unfortunately, they do not stand up to examination. There are today some 16,500 members of Sacu. About 15,000 of these are white. Eight of the 10 members of Sacu's executive are white. Neither of the two black members is African. Black cricketers in South Africa today have access to few pitches and fewer resources. African cricketers are particularly deprived in these respects.

Under these conditions is it realistic to suppose that the Sacu executive has a mandate from its membership to invest the very large sums which will be required to raise African standards of play when these resources must inevitably be provided at the expense of white club cricket? Neither Mr Fortune nor Mr Varachia explains how they are going to persuade their members to support their programme, which they have no power to vote into effect, and when it requires white cricketers to sacrifice their personal interests and privileges as cricketers, in a society where the laws of apartheid and white social customs both make it extremely difficult for them to do so.

How many truly mixed, interracial clubs are there in Sacu? How many black cricketers are playing at top competitive level? In both cases, the answer is: almost none. Indeed, most of the good black players who left the non-racial SA Cricket Board to join the new "multiracial" union when it was formed left after one season because they were disillusioned by the racism they experienced.

Moreover, the "multinational" sports policy, as defined by the government in 1976, specifically states that "multiracial" sports should not occur at school level. It must therefore be asked whether Sacu intends to encourage truly multiracial school cricket, or merely to provide occasional coaching sessions for black schoolboys who will subsequently have no opportunity to test their skills against their white peers.

The trouble with the arguments of Mr Fortune and Mr Varachia is that they never say how they intend to achieve their purpose. Unfortunately, white cricketers have offered black cricketers a "helping hand" in the past: it has always been with the aim of weakening their own international isolation and they have never fulfilled their promises. For the majority of black players, fine words are no longer convincing.

Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT ARCHER,  
6A Sylvan Avenue, N22,  
March 26.

## Mansion House plans

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, Like most of your correspondents you are mistaken in thinking that the Palumbo scheme entails a "radical change in the historic street pattern" (report, March 25).

For almost 500 years this site was occupied by the Stocks Market — open on the ground floor with a simple store house above — and in 1543 there were 25 fishmongers' stalls and 18 butchers' stalls.

After the Great Fire by incorporating the remains of St Mary Woolchurch and its graveyard near by. Eventually the site was taken over in 1739 by the Corporation for the erection of the present Mansion House, but a wide open space at this spot would evidently be no novelty in the long history of the City.

Yours faithfully,  
CECIL FARTHING,  
61 Egerton Gardens,  
London, SW3,  
March 25.

## Vienna Philharmonic

From the President of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra

Sir, With reference to your article, "London trying to build musical barricades" (March 26) the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra wishes to state that although a visit of our orchestra to Great Britain in 1984 is under discussion there exist to date no definite agreements with any agent in London as to the number of concerts, their repertoire or their location.

Yours, etc.  
ALFRED ALTENBURGER,  
President,  
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra,  
12 Bosendorfer Strasse,  
1010 Wien,  
Austria.

## Sting in the tale

From Mr David Green

Sir, Weightless moths fly; weightless bees just drift around — proving, we are told, that the former adapt better to space shuttle conditions. What nonsense. No self-respecting bee ever did anything unless there was some point in it. Yours faithfully,  
DAVID GREEN,  
Rhyd yr Harding,  
Castle Morris,  
Near Haverfordwest,  
Dyfed.





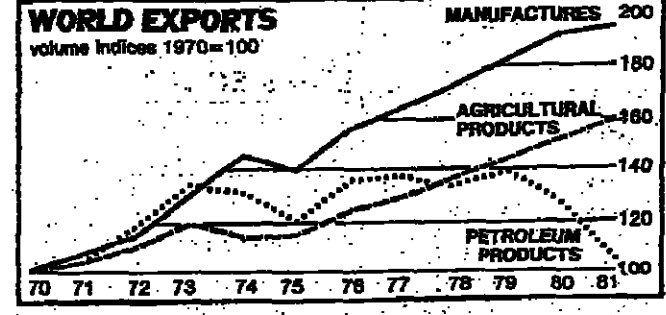


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# BUSINESS NEWS

## 1981—year of decline



World trade volume stagnated last year, after a rise of just 1 per cent in 1980, according to figures published by Gatt. It was the worst trade performance since 1975. There was a drop in mineral exports, which offset expansion in other products. Petroleum exports declined by 14 per cent, while agricultural goods expanded by 5 per cent and manufactures by 3 per cent. In value terms, world trade fell by 1 per cent in 1981, to \$2,000,000m. This was the first decline, in value terms, since 1958.

## Tin cans to cost more

Prices of metal cans to food manufacturers will rise between 2.2 and 7.7 per cent next Monday, according to Metal Box, which supplies more than half the industry's needs. Prices were raised 8.5 per cent last October while only two-thirds of the fresh increase was due to increased tinplate prices, the Food Manufacturers' Federation said in a statement criticising the rise.

## Opec faces \$30,000m deficit

The world oil market slump could benefit Opec with a current account deficit of \$30,000m in 1982 compared with a surplus of \$60,000m last year, according to the Amex Bank Review. The review, basing its conclusions on the assumption that production cuts will limit the price falls to \$32 a barrel, says that a 1981 surplus of \$85,000m for producers who import relatively little could be almost eliminated. It suggests that "high" importers will increase borrowings and run down short term investments, while "low" importers may shorten the maturity profile of their portfolios to insure against uncertainties.

## European bank offers £200m loans

An additional £200m in loans for small and medium-sized industrial and tourism ventures in Britain is to be offered by the European Investment Bank. Since 1978, £70m in seven-year loans has been made available by the bank, and so far 140 ventures have been financed, creating or safeguarding 11,300 jobs. Demand for £12m loans has eased slightly in the past year as interest rates elsewhere became more competitive.

## Shipping surplus

World shipbuilding capacity is continuing to expand and the surplus of capacity is unlikely to disappear unless there is a significant improvement in world economic trends, according to Mr Robert Ruskisson, chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping yesterday.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Boots ignore the gloom

LONDON EXCHANGE  
FT Index 555.1 down 2.6  
FT 100 58.23 down 0.46  
FT all share 320.46 down 2.54  
Bargains 21.013

There was little enthusiasm for the start of the three-week account, but with the large number of leading stocks going ex-dividend, the fall in the FT index of 2.6 to 555.1 represented no real change on Friday's close. Gilt was hardly any better with renewed downward pressure on sterling and concern over increased bank lending pushing long dated down 2 1/2, their lowest level of the day, with shorts 2 1/2 off. Among exceptions to the minus signs posted against leading shares were Boots, 5p better at 225p reflecting brokers' bullish comments and improved profit forecasts, and P & O, 10p down rising 2p to 141p on speculation of an eventual bid from the FTI. British Aerospace fell 10p to 180p ahead of results due today and expected to show profits of more than £70m per share, while

### COMMODITIES

While the International Coffee Organisation resumed its talks on charges to the pact after September 1983, coffee for March delivery gained 410 to £136.7 a tonne. For May coffee fell by 25 to £118.3 a tonne. Roaster demand was said by dealers to be quiet. The ICO has set up three groups to examine issues such as selective indicator prices, quotas, buffer stocks and how to cope with shortfalls. The International Tin Council also met yesterday, but it adjourned until today so that consumers who have doubts about introducing export controls could consult their governments.

### TODAY

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry, speaks at Cadcam '82 computer-aided design exhibition, Brighton. Board meetings: Interim: C. H. Beazer, Charterhall, Emsay Lighting, Ferry Pickering. Final: American Trust, APU Holdings, Banters Stores, Booker McConnell, British Aerospace, Cape Industries, Decatur Bros, Dreamland Electrical Appliances, Grampian Holdings, Home Counties Newspapers, House Property Company of London, Kleinwort Benson, Lonsdale, Lambert, Howarth, H and J Quick, Reckitt and Coleman, Sprax, Sarcos Engineering, Standard Chartered Bank and Wolstenholme Rink.

## Britain tipped to win £500m Indian order

By Peter Hill and Edward Townsend

British engineering companies, led by Northern Engineering Industries, expect to learn today that they have emerged as front-runners to win a massive export contract for India. The value of the contract for the design and construction of a coal-fired power station, which, if confirmed, will secure thousands of jobs in the hard-pressed electrical engineering industry, is likely to be between £500m and £600m.

Industry sources expected an announcement by the Indian Government today. It will formally initiate negotiations which are confidently expected to lead to the signing of a letter of intent within a few weeks.

NEI has been selected as lead contractor for the project but GEC would provide the turbines for the power station with Babcock and Wilcox also involved. The project is associated with the development of a coal mine close to the site at Singrauli in which the National Coal Board's overseas consultancy arm is expected to be involved. The electrical engineering companies are being supported by the Central Electricity Generating Board's international consultancy experts. NEI, with loss involvement of the Department of Trade and Industry had been involved in talks with the Indian authorities for almost two years. Further talks between senior executives of NEI and the Indian Government took place last week during Mrs Indira Gandhi's London visit. The expected announcement will go some way to compensating NEI for the reported loss of a £280m. Power station development in Brazil in which the company and Kloeckner UK were to



Mr John Biffen

## Nigeria oil trade 'at normal levels'

By Baron Phillips

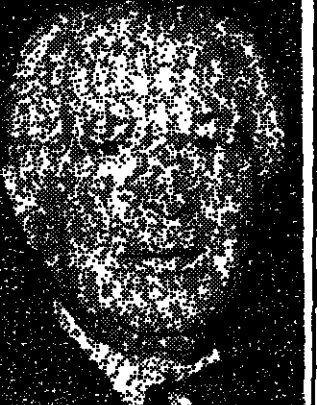
A Gulf official said: "We have not suspended liftings. We are continuing in close contact with the Nigerian government."

But a third leading United States oil company, Texaco, would not confirm or deny that it had reduced or suspended shipments from Nigeria. Nigerian oil production has dipped dramatically in recent months as the world glut has forced down prices. Production fell to 1.5m barrels a day last month from more than 2.3m barrels a day in 1979. Shell has an equity oil sharing agreement with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation under which the company is required to lift 20 per cent of the production under that deal. Traders on the Rotterdam spot market said moves by Opec to force companies to continue liftings from Nigeria would sustain the surplus of oil on world markets and increase the downward pressure on prices over the long term.

## Dispute over Jersey haven

## Taxman claims £15m from Clore fortune

The systematic removal of assets from the fortune of the late Sir Charles Clore to the taxhaven of Jersey left the Inland Revenue with almost no means of recovering its share of the Clore millions, the Court of Appeal was told yesterday. Sir Charles's death before realization of his principal asset, a £20.5m estate in Herefordshire, made his beneficiary liable for £15m capital transfer tax, the Inland Revenue claimed. The estate was transferred to Stype Investments (Jersey), which sold it to the Prudential Assurance Company in September 1979 - two months after Sir Charles died, Mr Peter Millett, QC, for the revenue, said. The £20.5m was immediately banked in Jersey - and whether the Revenue could begin proceedings to recover capital transfer tax would depend on the Stype - Sir Charles's assets, he said. In a hearing expected to last a week, the Revenue is appealing against a March 1981 High Court ruling that it was not entitled to serve a summons relating to Stype's tax liability. Mr Millett said that the crucial point in the appeal would be the date of the assets at the date of Sir Charles's death. The Crown to be deprived of any means whatever of recovering tax due to it by Stype



The late Sir Charles Clore

## New fears of poor US money supply figures

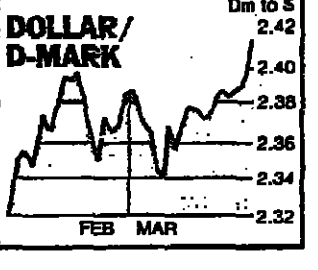
## Rates concern boosts dollar

By John Whitmore

Increasing concern that American interest rates could move sharply in the next few weeks gave the dollar a fresh boost on world foreign exchange markets yesterday. It was notably strong against the Deutsche mark, comfortably breaching the psychologically important DM 2.40 level to close 1.6 pence up on the day in London at DM 2.4135.

The pound also fell back in the face of dollar strength, weakening by 1.05 cents to £1.18. However, it remained steady against most other currencies and its index against a basket of currencies finished unchanged at 90.9. With the Deutsche mark taking the brunt of the move into the dollar, some of the pressure came off the French franc yesterday, though the Belgian franc continued to hover just above its EMS floor. The French currency finished at FF 6.235.

Although the dollar was helped by last Friday's trade figures and by end-month



DOLLAR/D-MARK

## Stone-Platt subsidiary sold to US group

By Margaret Pagano

Platt Saco Lowell, the loss-making textile machinery subsidiary of Stone-Platt Industries, has been sold, nearly half the division's workforce.

The buyer is the United States textile group John D. Hollingsworth on Wheels, and the sum involved is believed to be £12m. Stone-Platt collapsed 10 days ago when Midland Bank withdrew its support and called in the receiver as a deal with Hollingsworth was to be announced.

Mr Bill Mackey, the receiver from accountants Ernst & Whinney, said yesterday the deal depended on asset reductions. PSI's main works in the United Kingdom, based at Accrington and Helmschore in Lancashire, employed 1,000 people. Hollingsworth will also be acquiring PSI operations in South Carolina, employing 1,250 and its interests in Manlleu in Spain, where 500 people are involved.

## Banks' role in recession defended

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Barclays Bank has advanced several hundred million pounds to its industrial customers to keep them afloat during the recession. Mr Timothy Bevan said yesterday in his first annual report as the bank's chairman.

In answer to critics, he denied that banks welcomed high interest rates and pointed out that the banks' advantage to the banks of non-interest bearing accounts, Barclays had to cope with 594 million cheques last year costing more than 20p each to clear. On events in Poland and elsewhere, Mr Bevan said: "It is clear that the world is becoming a global village in which to lead and it is more than ever important that the banks maintain traditional habits of careful evaluation of risk and remember the basic principle that risks should be spread. There is the continuing need, too, for bankers not to be dazzled by size and prestige."

"Having said that, I think we need to be careful not to become over-optimistic about the periodic need for countries or corporations to reschedule their debts."

After Lloyds, Barclays is thought to be the biggest United Kingdom lender to Poland and is also involved with the Romanian debt rescheduling.

However, the clearing banks come in for some sharp criticism today in a mortar trade survey which describes their practice of charging first and discussing later as "The Sydney Syndrome" (Clifford Webb writes).

More than 300 distributors and dealers took part in the survey, "Negotiating with the Bank", conducted by Ronald Sewell and Associates, the Bath-based consultants who specialize in motor trade management. The dealers range from groups with less than £500,000 turnover to more than £10m. But all reported great variations in their bank charges and one in four had little or no knowledge of the advantages to be gained by insisting on negotiations to determine interest rates.

"Negotiations with the Bank" price £20, Sewells, 1 Queen Square, Bath, BA1 2BE.

## Satellite TV date set for Easter

By Torin Douglas

Britain's first satellite television service goes on the air in two weeks' time, with a programme schedule built round ITV hit series such as *Bouquet of Barbed Wire*, *The Rag Trade* and *Within These Walls*.

United Kingdom television commercials for advertisers such as Schweppes will be broadcast during the programmes - but viewers in Britain will not be able to receive the service. Satellite television will start broadcasting on Easter Monday, April 12, to cable television viewers in Norway and Finland. It will broadcast for two hours every evening, starting at 7pm. United Kingdom time, and the programmes will go out in English.

The programme schedule is subject to last minute alterations, but a draft schedule available to advertisers shows *Bouquet of Barbed Wire* running on Mondays, *Affairs of the Heart*, on Wednesdays, and *Within These Walls* on Saturdays. All these programmes were produced by Londo Weekend Television.

"I think this schedule, simple as it is, is a very strong one for people whose second language is English," Mr Michael Chapman, vice-chairman of the *Oilily* and Mather advertising agency said. According to Mr Martin Lester, a director of All Media Sales, the company which is selling the advertising for the service, three-quarters of the airtime in the first week has already been booked of the advertisers running commercials is Schweppes, which has been taking part in pre-launch trials for the service.

The satellite television service will be broadcast via the Orbital Test Satellite (OTS), by agreement with Eutelsat, the European body of telecommunications authorities, on which British Telecom represents the United Kingdom. The transmissions will be fed to the satellite from a British Telecom station in Marlesham, Suffolk.

How long the service will be in operation remains in doubt because the operational life of the OTS is now fairly limited. It has not yet been determined whether satellite television will be granted similar facilities on a successor to OTS.

Extracts from the statement by the chairman of Anglo American Industrial Corporation Limited, Mr G. W. H. Rely.

"The increased size and diversity of the group has assured its ability to undertake further major capital projects and to finance these from a sound base."

After South Africa's very rapid rise in economic activity during 1980, when company profits rose sharply, the rate of growth diminished in 1981. Against this background, the 18 per cent increase in the Amic group's earnings to R178.7 million can be considered satisfactory. Earnings per share rose by a similar percentage from 561.6 cents to 662.6 cents per share.

The final dividend was increased by 17.5 cents to 115 cents per share, giving an 18 per cent increase in the total dividend from 140 cents to 155 cents per share.

Amic's major operating subsidiaries generally achieved satisfactory profit increases although the very much higher interest rates had an inhibiting effect. Dividend income from the group's associated companies and investments improved by 52 per cent to £27.3 million reflecting the improved profit performance of this portfolio. Arising from continuing weakness in overseas markets as the international recession deepened, export revenues declined by nine per cent to £181 million, although capacity utilisation was generally maintained at a high level in meeting domestic requirements.

During 1981 Amic took several important steps to provide for its future growth and impetus. The most significant was the announcement in November 1981 that Amic was to merge with Debinor and was also to acquire certain additional industrial interests from the Anglo American Corporation and De Beers groups. These proposals were implemented with effect from January 1 1982 and resulted in Amic acquiring two important new subsidiaries, Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation and The Natal Tanning Extract Company as well as several new associated companies, particularly AECI and Huels Corporation. The increased size and diversity of the group has assured its ability to undertake further major capital projects and to finance these from a sound base. In addition, the options issued by Amic to the Debinor shareholders, if exercised, will provide a substantial inflow of new capital in future years. Arising from the merger, Amic now has some 45 million ordinary shares in issue with a market capitalisation of about R1 200 million.

Amic also announced during 1981 that Mond Paper Company was to undertake the construction of a new pulp mill complex at Richards Bay at an estimated cost of R520 million. The project will be funded from equity subscriptions by Mond's shareholders, from Mond's own cash resources and from committed borrowing facilities from banking institutions. When it is commissioned, the pulp mill will meet the Mond group's increasing need for chemical pulp, which is presently imported, and will also generate substantial export revenues.

Labour and productivity It is pleasing to record that almost 500 black apprenticeship contracts were registered in 1981, more than double the number registered in 1980. One significant problem

The 18th annual general meeting of Anglo American Industrial Corporation Limited will be held in Johannesburg on April 20, 1982. Copies of this review with the annual report are obtainable from the London office of the Company at 40 Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1AJ, or from the transfer secretaries, Charter Consolidated P.L.C., P.O. Box 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8ED.







BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Rewriting a company's history

Instead of bearing the legend "Established 1783", the latest catalogue issued by artists' colourmen George Rowney and Co. proclaims the firm was established six years earlier. This intriguing rewrite of the venerable paint-makers' company's history results from "underground" research by Tom Rowney, the former chairman and a fifth generation member of the family associated with the company.

As part of a chronicle he is compiling, Mr Rowney, 77, has unearthed from the Guildhall Library evidence indicating that his ancestors, the brothers Thomas and Richard Rowney, were in business at least as early as 1783. An entry in a contemporary *Sewer Rate Book* shows they paid a levy of 68d on premises at 95, Holborn, London.

Putting a foot on Boots' board

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, who resigned as Minister of Consumer Affairs six weeks ago to devote more time to family commitments, has been appointed a non-executive director of the Boots Company. Not only is she a glamorous addition to the board of the Nottingham-based manufacturing and retail chemist group, she is also the first woman to become a main board director in the 150-year history of the company.

Boots declare themselves "delighted" adding that they feel Mrs Oppenheim could play an important advisory role. For her part, the MP for Gloucester is very pleased to be associated with the firm, and hopes to make "a constructive contribution".

Just what Mrs Oppenheim is being paid for this is not being revealed officially, but an educated guess is her reward will be around £10,000 annually.



Sally Oppenheim... hoping to make a constructive contribution.

Travelling man for retirement

A director of Imperial Chemical Industries who began his career as an 11s-a-week office boy at ICI's Billingham Works retired tomorrow after 45 years' service with the group.

Dr Alan Robertson, an honours degree chemist who held several senior executive posts before joining the ICI board in 1937, has recently travelled up to 200,000 miles a year as director responsible for the company's agrochemicals business, its activities in the Pacific and Far East and for its management services.

An energetic 61-year-old, Dr Robertson will continue his broad range of external interests, including chairmanship of the British Nutrition Foundation, council membership of the Pestalozzi Children's Village Trust and membership of the industrial committee of the Church of England Board for Social Responsibility.

Nicholas Cole

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Maurice Hodgson, who retired as chairman of ICI at the end of March, will join the board of Dunlop Holdings as a non-executive director.

Mr Alan T. Fletcher has been appointed managing director of the UK Consumer Products division of Wilkinson Sword Group Ltd.

Mr Alan K. Turner has been made marketing manager of the offshore division of British Shipbuilders.

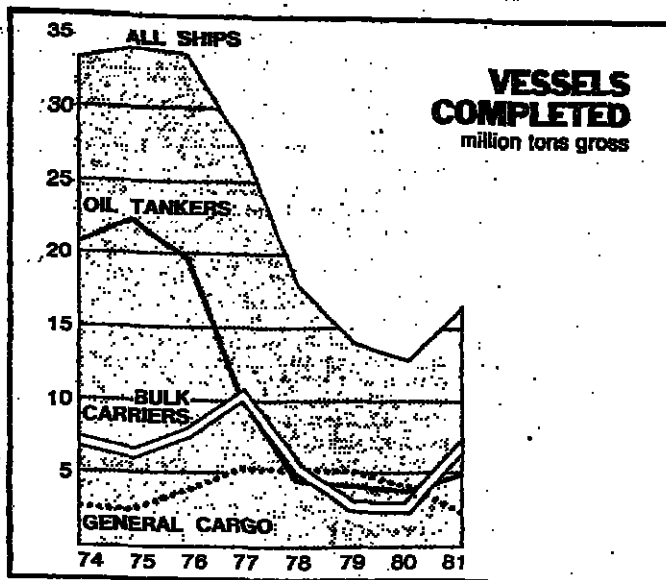
Mr Robert C. Carnell is the new managing director of Waterlow and Sons Ltd (Radio Times) where he will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the company's radio and television advertising in London and at East Kilbride, Scotland.

Mr C. Alan McIntosh has become a senior partner of the London practice of chartered accountants Thomson McIntosh & Co.

Mr Rodney Frame has joined the board of Plessey Airports Ltd as marketing director.

Peter Hill

Bulk carriers — full steam ahead for another shipping crisis



Owners have plunged into bulk carrier ordering in anticipation of a significant improvement in world trade and in bulk trades like coal.

We reckon that every bulk carrier over 60,000 tons deadweight is surplus to requirements today and we cannot see the hoped-for growth in the coal trades being able to absorb the tonnage which is due for delivery over the next two years, says one leading dry cargo shipbroker who believes the shipowners have badly miscalculated.

That assessment is shared by Lambert Brothers, the shipbroking arm of merchant bankers Hill Samuel, which in a report published at the weekend warned that most shipowners were facing their tightest squeeze in a decade, barely able to cover operating costs with charter fees let alone make loan repayments.

In the present market, the ship would command a rate of about \$5,800 (£3,210) a day for nine to twelve-month time charter. But Mr Stonebridge reckons that an owner would need about \$10,000 a day to cover his capital charges and a further \$2,500 to cover his operating costs.

On the spot market, bulk carriers have been shipping coal from the United States to Europe at a freight rate of \$7.50 per tonne per month; for grain cargoes, say from the United States to Holland, recent rates have been in the range \$8.20-\$8.25 compared with rates of \$18 per tonne a year ago during one of the unpredictable freight market "bubbles".

Rates of this kind are simply disastrous and even the low cost owners in the Far East must be getting very worried, says Stonebridge.

Owners seem quite unable to read the signs correctly.

Against the background of a reasonably buoyant freight market in 1980, they reinvested in bulk carrier tonnage ships being relatively inexpensive items of floating real estate thanks to large subsidies doled out by indulgent governments to their shipbuilders.

One of the key factors which led to owners moving into bulk carrier tonnage was the prospect of a rapid increase in the development of world trade in coal.

But the explosion in international coal trade has not been as rapid as many forecasters anticipated and many of the planned port handling facilities are running well behind schedule. Canada, Australia, Colombia and China are among the countries which have announced plans to develop their coal exports over the next few years but, as Lloyd's Shipping Economist stated last month: "Whether these will materialize or not remains to be seen."

Despite the slower-than-expected growth in the volume of coal being moved by sea, and the effects of the recession on the demand for other raw materials traditionally moved by sea, owners have continued to place orders for bulk carrier tonnage. During February, orders were received by yards in Britain, South Korea and Japan, for 16 bulk carriers totalling 490,000 tons dwt.

There are tentative signs that a handful of owners are beginning to heed the warning signals. Brokers report that some owners are seeking to reschedule delivery of their ships (rather than make heavy payments for cancellation) in the hope that by the time their ships are delivered, trading prospects will have recovered.

Such a move requires the agreement of the owners' bankers who have become heavily exposed in the bulk carrier buying boom. But are the owners and their bankers too late? Doubts continue over whether the market will ever be able to absorb the growing overhang of tonnage in the bulk carrier sector.

North European owners have felt the draught not only from the surplus which has developed but also from the high operating costs which they have been obliged to incur vis-à-vis their aggressive Greek, and more recently Far Eastern competitors. Over nine years the North European shipping community has seen its share of bulk carrier tonnage shrink from 81 per cent of the world bulk fleet in 1973 to 16 per cent of a world fleet of 193 million tons dwt. last year.

But the next few months could well prove a watershed for even the shrewd Oriental operators of bulk carrier tonnage as the surplus continues to grow and increasing numbers of owners are forced to negotiate with banks and builders to reschedule loan repayments and extend delivery dates.

Business Editor

Opec and the seven sisters

It is not to be very pleasant in Mobil Oil and Shell's shoes this week, but for the oil industry as a whole Opec's threats over Nigeria are unlikely to amount to very much. The reason is Opec's very success in getting away from the major oil companies' dominance of supplies.

Ten or twenty years ago when one country acted to help another to stop prices falling — and that was what Opec was founded for — it was against the background of excessive reliance by individual companies on particular countries — BP on Iran, Gulf on Kuwait, Mobil on Saudi Arabia — and an international trade in which nearly two-thirds of oil flows were in the hands of the major oil companies.

Now less than half goes through the hands of the majors and most oil producers have cut down drastically the quantity of oil sold to the old concessionaires.

Ironically it has been Nigeria that has led the way towards easing out the majors and selling the bulk of its oil to traders and small companies. In recent years it was they who were most willing to pay top prices. Now it is those traders who are walking away from Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwaitis can and will still try to put the pressure on the majors. But of the companies operating in Nigeria, only Texaco, Mobil and to a lesser extent, Shell, have any contracts with Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is still too important a long-term oil supplier for companies to ignore it altogether. And, in the case of the Aramco partners (Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Socar), it still provides the bulk of their international supplies. At the margin, therefore, it can probably influence some additional purchases. But what it cannot do is to force feed supplies into a market for which the ultimate demand is not there.

The oil market is becoming increasingly fragmented and price sensitive. So long as this is so, the old symbiosis of Opec and the seven sisters cannot work to prevent the market from operating.

Horizon Travelling well

Horizon Travel's expansion of tour capacity is paying off handsomely. Higher volume, together with a summer load factor of 94 per cent, price increases of 7 per cent and £1m of exchange rate gains, contributed to an 80 per cent jump November.

Profits at Orion Airways tripled to £3.9m, while tour companies were 50 per cent ahead.

For the present year, winter bookings were at record levels. Prospects for the summer are brighter despite the shadow cast over the industry by the squeeze on disposable in-

comes. Horizon has held price rises to a competitive 4 per cent and is again guaranteeing no surcharges, at least until June.

Capacity is 20 per cent up and summer bookings, two-thirds taken now, are running 15 per cent ahead of this time last year. The Laker collapse should add some 30,000 customers — worth perhaps £500,000 to profits.

Overall, profits this year could show a rise of further 15 per cent or so. Meanwhile, a dividend lift to 6p a share, raising the yield to 4.6 per cent with the shares at 355p, is accompanied by a one-for-one script issue.

World trade

Last year was the worst for world trade since 1975, with the volume of exports stagnating following a rise of a mere 1 per cent in 1980.

To some extent the slowdown in the growth of trade is a reflection of the generally more depressed levels of economic activity in industrial nations in recent years. But it is also contributing to that depression, according to Agreements on Tariffs and Trade.

Import protectionism has increased during the last year. The open-trade system under which nations treated all their trading partners in the same way — without discrimination — has increasingly given way to bilateral agreements covering specific sectors, such as textiles, steel, synthetic fibres.

This, in the view of GATT, has slowed up the process of change and adaptation which is necessary if higher levels of economic growth are ever to be resumed.

In its latest summary of the state of international trade, published this morning, Gatt urges policy makers to take a more global view of economic problems, rather than considering them in isolation.

Its diagnosis is very different to that of the OECD, which has blamed many of the world's problems on the oil price increases and high interest rates.

The Gatt view is closer to that of Margaret Thatcher, attributing the international economic malaise to excessive government spending and money creation, malfunctioning labour markets and a weakening of incentives for private effort.

Gatt economists are particularly worried that the industrial countries are, in raising their trade barriers against goods from the Third World, failing to consider the link between trade and the international financial system.

Provisional estimates suggest that, in the 1979-81 period, the volume of developing countries' exports of manufactured goods to the industrial countries grew at only half the average rate of the 1970s.

When plaster ducks take wing...

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: SURREALISM

By Torin Douglas

Television viewers in London, the Midlands and the south of England have recently been treated to the sight of a man generating an electronic storm in his living room simply by switching on his hi-fi system.

Lights and papers blow in the wind, plaster ducks fly off the walls, a robot whirrs into life and all the while the man sits firmly in his chair in what seems to be the teeth of a howling gale.

Such extraordinary events have become almost commonplace in advertising in recent years as copywriters and art directors jump on the surrealist bandwagon. Cigarette packets have appeared in every conceivable guise, including a mousetrap, sardine can, skyscraper and hot air balloon; a glass of Guinness has replaced the gateholder at the Oval; women have turned into cars; birds have become part of the wallpaper; and almost every product you can think of has been subjected to quick-cutting, brightly coloured commercials, turning the expected into the unexpected.

Advertising, like all businesses in which there is a strong creative element, is highly susceptible to fashion. Advertising agencies, illustrators, photographers and production companies are all aware of what their peers are doing and once a campaign touches a particular nerve a new style of advertising can quickly emerge.

Five years ago, Benson and Hedges and its advertising agency, Collett Dickinson Pearce, touched just such a nerve with a poster showing the familiar gold pack of Benson and Hedges special filter cigarettes in the entirely unfamiliar setting of a parrot's cage. The only sign of the cage's original occupant was in the form of the parrot's shadow on the wall.

This was not the first advertisement to use surrealist techniques — Dulux, for one, had been using surrealism in its TV commercials — but there is no doubt that it was the Benson and Hedges campaign that made the style fashionable among advertising agencies.

It picked up every conceivable creative award, in a business that sets great store by such honours, and in doing so it attracted a large number of imitators. However, such awards are not judged on the effectiveness of an advertising campaign and there were — and are — many detractors of the surrealist school who maintain that such advertising cannot be good for its products.

Have the surrealist campaigns worked for their



Maxell's tape — making more than music.

advertisers, and if so why? What rationale can there be for an advertisement that seems designed not to inform or persuade the public, but to confuse it?

Surrealism simply means a form of art in which an attempt is made to represent or interpret the phenomena of dreams and similar experiences. According to Alan Wadde, the art director who conceived the original Benson and Hedges campaign, the technique was used simply to make people look at familiar objects in a new and exciting way.

For a cigarette brand this made a great deal of sense, since there are extremely restrictive rules about what advertisers may say about cigarettes. If a company has little to show except a shot of its pack, it might as well make that shot an interesting one.

But why should a company making recording tape decide to use the technique, particularly when the style has been around so long that it is in danger of becoming positively unfashionable?

Maxell Tapes, which is running the storm-in-the-living-room commercial, is still researching the effect of the advertising on existing viewers, before rolling the film out to other TV regions this summer.

Its advertising agency, Downtown Advertising, is already confident of the campaign's strategy, however. "Some people may say that we've joined a bandwagon just as it's slowing down, but just as it's slowing down, it's relevant," says Bruce Burdett, the account director at Downtown.

"We needed to convey the

fact that Maxell gives very good sound quality, but we did not want to have to go into long-winded technical details in a 30-second television commercial.

"We wanted to use a creative style that differentiated it from other advertising, particularly in the tapes market. We also wanted to position it as a young brand — our target audience was 12-year-olds upwards. Above all, however, we wanted to create awareness of the Maxell name — that was our number one objective."

Maxell is a subsidiary of the Japanese Hitachi company and though it is one of the biggest tape manufacturers in the world, it only has two per cent of the British market.

"The Japanese are prepared to invest heavily in advertising when a company is entering the market in the hope of recouping this investment over the coming years," says Burdett.

Recording tape can be sold on any one of a number of different features — sound quality, long life or price — and Maxell, which is a premium price brand, regarded sound as the most important.

"The problem is that consumers have a very limited vocabulary in this area," says Burdett. "It is very difficult to find words to convey sound quality without getting very technical. We therefore decided to show the effect of the sound coming out of the loudspeakers, in a way that was really over the top."

The basic concept of using sound from the speakers to produce physical effects came from Maxell's American company, but the British

commercial takes the idea much further by bringing it into the surreal area.

"Our qualitative research taken during the first three weeks of the campaign shows that people either love it or hate it," says Burdett. "What is interesting, though, is the detail people can recall from the commercial."

"They are well aware of what is happening, and they can remember the robot, the light and even which way the ducks fly away."

What they can also remember is the striking gentleman at the heart of the commercial who, to many observers (mostly female) is the best thing about the film. He is, in fact, Peter Murphy, the lead singer of the "new wave" group, Bauhaus.

In addition to the television commercial, Maxell is running the commercial in cinemas in London (which have a predominantly young audience) and there will soon be posters on the London Underground and a limited press campaign.

Whatever the merits of the Maxell commercial, however, the signs are that surrealism will not be with us for very much longer, except perhaps within those campaigns that have made it part of their products' overall image.

These, inevitably, include Benson and Hedges, for whom Collett Dickinson Pearce has managed to maintain a remarkably fresh string of ideas over five years. Whether or not the campaign retains the admiration of advertising's creative people, however, will become clearer next year, when the first of this year's advertising awards are announced.

Mail Order freemans

PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 30TH JANUARY 1982

	52 weeks ended 30th January 1982	53 weeks ended 31st January 1981
Turnover	291,362	260,127
VAT	33,938	30,693
	257,424	229,434
Profit before taxation	13,081	10,644
Profit after taxation	8,466	7,817

- ★ Sales up 12%
- ★ Profit before taxation up 23%
- ★ Proposed final dividend 2.25p per share making total dividends for year 4.15p per share — up 12%
- ★ Active agents now 600,000 — up 13%

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts, when published, will be available from the Company Secretary (01-735 7644) Freemans PLC 139 Clapham Road London SW9 0HR



# Glynwed engineers success... Freemans fashions a trend

## Excitement below a drill surface

How hard does an engineering company have to try to be rated successful? The answer, looking at Glynwed, seems to be very hard indeed in City eyes once it is no longer a recovery stock. Sally White writes. Even with profits at a record £19.3m against £16.1m, and the dividend (maintained at 7.35p after a final of 4.9p) covered 2½ times on a historic accounting basis and 1.6 times on a CCA basis, the company is not rated an exciting investment prospect.

Analysts are suggesting pretax potential for this year at around £22m; that puts the earnings at 8.5 times compared with a sector average of 10.3 prospectively. In other words, Glynwed is still trailing by 20 per cent of the sector average. The share price has been moving up, ahead of the expected higher profits, to 117½p, a rise of 3½p, against a low of 70½p and just fractionally short of the high. The yield is 8.9p.

While it may be a dull stock on the market, it has accomplished a large amount in reorganising its traditional engineering business.



Fletcher: more work to do on British operations.

Mr. Leslie Fletcher, chairman, came to Glynwed 12 years ago from Schroder Weg, and has been slogging steadily away to cut numbers, modernize products and production processes, and switch a larger percentage of the profit-

earning capability of the business overseas. This year, 1,000 more have been shed, although the changes have not been drastic enough to be shown as an extraordinary item, costing around £1m and being

absorbed in the trading profit. While the gearing is still high, with the debt equity ratio at 66 per cent, the interest payments are four times covered.

Both home and overseas sides have shown an improvement in profits, only steel stockholding lagging.

"We have got to do more work on our United Kingdom companies," Mr. Fletcher said. "Whether that is called strategy I do not know — but we are still cleaning up there, and we are still working on developing products." The company is aiming at a 40/60 split between overseas and home trading income. This year arrived at 50/50.

The trading profit break-down on 1981 was: building and consumer products in this country £7.86m against £5.8m; steel and engineering in Britain, £5.35m against £4.5m; overseas household and industrial appliances £9.23m against £8.49m and overseas steel and engineering £2.9m against £1.48m. Steel stockholding and distribution in Britain showed a trading loss of £704,000 against a profit of £1.33m.

Mr. Fletcher says that demand for consumer products, as well as building products — such as copper piping — which did well last year, have plateaued so far this year. But it is early days to judge 1982.

## Profits in the post

Fortunately for Freemans, clothes wear out. Sales of clothes was one of the strong items for the mail order group in 1981, and helped it achieve profits growth of 12 per cent against government statistics of a 1 per cent rise generally. As Mr. Ralph Aldred, managing director, explained customers were in no hurry to buy new clothes in 1979 and 1980, and after that length of time new wardrobes were overdue.

Freemans increased pretax profit of £13.1m, up from £10.6m and raised the dividend for the full year from 3.7p to 4.15p, after a final of 2.25p. The shares rose by 2p, leaving the yield at 4p. The group is not a high flyer, but its price is slightly less than that for the present year.

"Another major factor in our performance was the increase in agents — we put on 70,000 to bring the number to 600,000 with three or four customers each," said Mr. Aldred.

Good though that performance was, it did not reach the heights forecast by some analysts. This was because the drop in sterling

in the second half affected margins on imported goods, and interest rates were relatively high compared with the earlier period.

Ironically, while Freeman did well on separates and clothing, it was not able to benefit from the really cold snowy January. By then the spring catalogue was out.

The trend this year shows an improvement in demand, and Freeman says it hopes this pattern will now be maintained.

The group is particularly strong among the younger sectors of the population, with both agents and customers heavily represented in the lower age groups. It does particularly well with fashion clothing.

Backing the agents is the group's nationwide telephone order system Order Line, which by the end of the year accounted for more than 40 per cent of all orders received.

But it is non-clothing that Freeman picks out as doing best so far in 1982 — hi-fi and electricals.

While Freeman's rating is fairly demanding it is hard to compare it with other companies in the sector — although it is the most popular of the shares. Grattan and Empire still have their problems, and Great Universal Stores is a conglomerate. The share is on a high for the year.

## INTERNATIONAL



### JAPAN

Japan's exports of cars, trucks and buses fell by 10.8 per cent in February from a year before to 472,981 units, continuing a persistent downward trend in the face of overseas economic stagnation and Japan's export restrictions. The National Automobile Manufacturers' Association said yesterday. Exports of small passenger cars fell by 20.5 per cent from the year-earlier level to 264,495 units in February, but those of medium-sized passenger cars went up by almost 40 per cent to 41,700 units.

● The Japanese Government announced that it is to hold the export of cars to the US this year to the 1981 level, at 1.68 million vehicles.

### THAILAND

The Thai Government has signed a preliminary agreement with a consortium which includes foreign involvement to buy natural gas trapped in the Gulf of Thailand.

### NEW ZEALAND

The Government is giving New Zealand an immediate \$NZ50m (about £21.5m) to help the airlines through "a period of recovery". The company is facing an estimated \$NZ90m (about £37.5m) loss in the financial year ending tomorrow.

### NORWAY

Norway's 1981 balance of payment surplus was Kroner 13,800m, up 151 per cent from Kroner 5,500m in 1980. There was an export surplus last year on goods and services of Kroner 26,100m compared with a surplus of Kroner 17,400m the year before.

### WEST GERMANY

Volkswagenwerk has raised its car prices in West Germany by an average of 3.9 per cent. The last increase was 2.3 per cent, announced in December. The company said the increases, which apply to cars only, were made necessary by sharply higher steel prices.

### AUSTRALIA

Australian iron ore suppliers and Japanese steel mills have agreed to a further price rise of about 17 per cent for shipments to Tokyo. The Australian firms are seeking their government's approval.

### SAUDI ARABIA

Petrokemya, the Arabian petrochemical company, has signed contracts for the construction and overall management and engineering procurement of a petrochemical complex in Jubail, Saudi Arabia, valued at \$9m (about £4.89m).

### ARAB EMIRATES

A natural gas supply network for domestic and commercial consumers in the Emirates of Sharjah on the Gulf will be completed by early 1983.

### NIGERIA

A contract valued at more than £8m for the design, supply and commissioning of a water injection system for the Meren offshore oilfield in Nigeria has been awarded to Weir Westgarth of Glasgow. Part of the contract will be for pumps valued at about £4m to manufactured in Glasgow by Weir Pumps.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

\* 7 day notice rate for overdrafts £50,000 and over 11% per annum

## BIDS AND DEALS

Royal Stafford China, the privately owned vitrified ceramics and bone china manufacturer, has been returned to profitability in its first year of trading — since a consortium of businessmen acquired the now merged and streamlined 150-year-old companies, Royal Stafford Bone China, and previously quoted, John Maddock, from receivers, Peat Marwick.

Comfort Hotels International reports that contracts have been exchanged for the disposal of the Heathrow Ambassador Hotel to Mr N. G. Verani, of the Verani Group UK for £1.33m cash.

Pegler-Hatterley announce the acquisition of the whole of the issued share capital of PVF, a private company based in Louisiana. PVF, established in 1966, distributes pipe valves and fittings to the oil and petrochemical industries, primarily in the Gulf coast area of the United States.

Hardanger Properties through a leading development site in Oxford Street, Kidderminster, Worcester-shire comprising 1.53 acres. The second bid, which has just been concluded, is acquisition of the EMI Cinema for about £300,000. This site joins a property already owned by Hardanger on which there is planning consent.

## OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Brunswick Oil, the Australian exploration group, which had to abandon an earlier rights issue because of the fall in the Australian share market, is coming back with a new cash call on the shareholders. It is now to offer three shares for two at 20 cents plus options (priced at one cent) to subscribe for more shares at 20 cents by June next year. The initial offer will, if successful, bring in more than A\$4.5m (£2.60m) with another A\$4.5m later if the options are exercised. The cash is wanted mainly to see Brunswick through its share of joint drilling programmes which, envisage nine drills this year and 22 next year.

Esso S.A.F., the French subsidiary of the United States Exxon group, announced a net income of FF242m (£21.41m) for 1981, down from FF268m for 1980. The French unit's board is proposing an unchanged net dividend of FF20 per share.

Group turnover for the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk rose 13.7 per cent to DM11,210m (£2,582.9) in the first six months of the fiscal year started July 1, 1981. The West German power company said that a substantial share of the sales rise was traceable to price increases. The group generated 2.7 per cent more power in the first six months from the like year-earlier period.

Four leading Spanish commercial banks, Hispano Americano, Bilbao, Vizcaya and Central have submitted offers for a nearly 50 per cent shareholding in the industrial bank, Banco Union. Hispano Americano and Bilbao have made the most complete offers. They are now being studied by the Bank of Spain which has to approve any purchase.

## WALL STREET

Because of the switch to British summer time we are unable to publish Wall Street closing prices in this edition. The service will resume tomorrow.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Leval Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621-1234

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82	1981/82
Uth	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	Yld	Act	Yld	Act
129	100	Ass Brit Ind CUCS	128	-1	10.0	7.8	11.6	10.0	11.6
75	62	Airsprung Group	23	-	4.7	6.4	11.6	10.0	11.6
51	33	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	-	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.1	8.1
205	187	Bardon Hill	198	-	9.7	4.8	9.6	15.2	15.2
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7	-	-	-
104	63	Deborah Services	63	-	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	5.9
131	97	Frank Horsell	126	-	6.4	5.1	14.4	23.3	23.3
83	39	Frederick Parker	77	-1	6.4	8.3	3.9	7.8	7.8
78	46	George Blair	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
102	93	Ind Free Castings	96	-1	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.6	10.6
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	108	-	15.7	14.5	-	-	-
113	94	Jackson Group	97	-	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.8	6.8
130	108	James Barrough	116	-	8.7	7.5	8.5	18.8	18.8
334	248	Robert Jenkins	248	-2	37.3	72.8	34	10.8	10.8
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	-	5.3	8.3	9.8	21.1	21.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	10.8	10.8
15	10	Twinlock Ord	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	-	15.0	18.9	-	-	-
44	25	Unilack Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	8.3	8.3
103	73	Walter Alexander	79	-	6.4	8.1	5.2	8.3	8.3
263	212	W. S. Yeates	231	-	14.5	6.3	6.0	10.8	10.8

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# How Pilkington took the wood out of woodwind

Amazing stuff, glass fibre. For almost 40 years, Pilkington — one of the world's most experienced glass manufacturers — has been devising new uses for this versatile, strong material.

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All over the world, in fact, is where you'll find Pilkington products and expertise these days. With our widespread overseas base and an aggressive export drive, over two-thirds of the Group's 1981 sales were made outside the United Kingdom.

Which, in these economically turbulent times, should be music to your ears.



# PILKINGTON



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# BARCLAYS 1981

## Operating in more than 80 countries.

*The Annual General Meeting of Barclays Bank PLC will be held in London on April 28th 1982. The following are extracts from the Address to the Stockholders by the Chairman, Timothy Bevan, for the year 1981.*

I must start this report by paying tribute to my predecessor, Sir Anthony Tuke. He would, I know, be averse to my saying much, but it is a fact that under his tolerant but effective and energetic leadership the Group's Balance Sheet totals grew from £12 billion when he assumed the Chairmanship in 1973 to more than three times that figure in 1981 and in the same period we opened offices in a further 28 countries. His interest in people and places was much appreciated throughout the Group and has contributed to bringing the different arms closer together. We wish him well in his new responsibilities and I am glad that he is remaining a Director, so that his advice and help will continue to be available to us.

### The Barclays Group

The Barclays Group has now become a large organisation by any standard. Each working day the Group increases its number of accounts of all kinds by around 5,500 and although banking is, and for the foreseeable future will remain, labour intensive, we can only cope with this welcome burden by extensive use of today's technology.

At present we look after depositors' money denominated in 66 currencies of the equivalent of £43 billion or \$82 billion and our business is far from being restricted to traditional banking services.

In the United Kingdom, the bank and its subsidiaries have 76,000 staff on the payroll, of whom 63% are women, and some 3,200 offices in all. Abroad, Barclays Bank International with its subsidiary and associated companies has offices in over 80 countries – soon to increase further as we have just been granted a licence in Colombia. In all these countries – more than half of which are classified by international organisations as "developing" – a total of 54,000 people are employed in over 2,100 offices.

We continue to develop and to expand; we are increasing our presence in the Far East and have opened a Representative Office in Beijing, formerly called Peking. In the United States we have recently agreed, subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities, to acquire Bankers Trust Company of Hudson Valley NA in New York State with 26 branches. In all, we now have nearly 8,000 on the payroll in the United States and gross total assets of over \$10 billion. We are so glad to have acquired 85-31% of the Banco de Valladolid in Spain, particularly as Spain is negotiating to join the EEC.

In March 1981 we became the first foreign bank to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington and thereafter to raise public quoted debt on the New York market. We saw this as a means of broadening the scope of our ability to raise money as part of our capital resources and as a means of strengthening our presence in the USA.

### Performance

The profit for the year of £567 million is about 8% higher than in 1980, an increase that is less than the average inflation rate of 12% for 1981. This profit had to bear, after tax, the so-called "windfall" profits levy imposed on the banks, which in our case amounted to £94.1 million. After all deductions the profit attributable to the stockholders of the Bank came to £337 million, a fall of about 3% on the figure for 1980.

But for the "windfall" levy, net earnings of £431 million would have represented some 20% of average stockholders' funds in 1981, against 18.5% in the previous year. Considering that interest rates in the UK fell somewhat in 1981 this is not an unsatisfactory outcome.

Substantial growth took place in 1981, which has naturally brought downward pressure on our capital ratios. This increase in liabilities, coupled with further projected growth in the UK, expansion overseas and an extensive programme of capital expenditure in branch premises and new technology, caused us to decide to increase our capital to ensure that we retained a comfortable capital position. Accordingly, in February 1982 we raised £100 million by a placing of 16% Unsecured Capital Loan Stock 2002/07, a sum which will, of course, support liabilities a number of times greater.

In the United Kingdom our bad debt experience has been better than we might have expected, given the depth of the recession. By normal standards, much of manufacturing and service industry is over-extended and for many a crisis has been averted only by action to cut costs and improve productivity; an up-turn in demand would avoid further deterioration. Barclays International has experienced an increase in specific provisions raised reflecting the impact of the world recession on borrowers in many of the countries where we operate. The substantial growth in Barclays International's balance sheet has also resulted in an increase in general provisions in line with the Bank's prudential policy.

It is difficult to relate our results to those of banks abroad owing to the problems of comparison. For instance, on the Continent profit is often structured making undisclosed transfers to inner reserves, which has the effect of understating theirs or increasing ours, depending on the way you look at it. Compared with American banks, a difference is the fact that banks there provide for deferred tax, but in the United Kingdom, under the standards of the accounting profession, most of such tax is not provided. In round figures, our post tax profit of £461 million would decline to £310 million if the sums were done in the same way as in the United States.

Also, in some countries the practice of making medium term loans and investments at fixed rates of interest plays a larger part than in Britain; and this, too, has led to expensive losses to those banks in a period of high rates. The contrary is, of course, true in periods of low interest rates. For all such reasons it is probably misleading to make international comparisons of bank profitability over a relatively short period of time.

Differences in inflation rates must also be taken into account. It should be remembered that our historic pre-tax profit of £567 million is reduced to £345 million by the convention of current cost accounting. The convention does result in a figure which makes allowance for the ravages of inflation, even though it is not a completely satisfactory answer as the tax authorities do not take account of inflation.

Again, it is often alleged that banks welcome high interest rates. This is not so. What we do enjoy is our customers' prosperity, and high interest rates do nothing to support that cause.

That being said, it is true that non-interest bearing cheque accounts are more valuable at times of high rates. But the costs of running these accounts are high – in the UK, the massive computerisation, it still costs over 20p to clear a cheque and our customers last year drew over 594 million of them.

### United Kingdom

Much emphasis has been placed on a restricted measure of monetary growth, sterling M3, and this has been affected by the expansion of bank lending to the personal sector, especially for housing. In my view the bulk of this increase represents a rise in the market share of the banks at the expense of other lenders – and to the benefit of borrowers. The flatness of house prices and of consumer spending generally in 1981 suggests that there has been no undue expansion in credit in this field. Indeed, there are those who argue that monetary policy has been much tighter than the growth of sterling M3 would suggest.

Certainly, in circumstances in which the banks are raising their market share relative to that of other lenders, such as the building societies, sterling M3 is less significant than the measures of monetary growth, which include building society as well as bank deposits and which have been rising less rapidly.

It should also be emphasised that the course of bank lending to the personal sector has been greatly distorted by Government controls. The recent expansion in personal saving stems from the removal of the "corset" in the summer of 1980, and lending that would have grown slowly over the years has been concentrated into a relatively short period, as is usually the case when official restrictions are removed.

British banks have also been said to have been lending too much to the personal sector at the expense of industry. But we have been well able to meet industry's demand and expect to be able to continue

to do so. Additionally, the level of bank lending to the personal sector, contrary to the views of our critics, does not seem particularly excessive by the standards of other countries. In 1981 some 14% of total outstanding sterling advances of banks in the UK, including mortgages, were to consumers. In Japan the comparable figure was in the region of 11% and in the USA it was about 19%.

Looking at our industrial lending, 1981 was a difficult year as we endeavoured both to keep afloat those customers who were in danger of being swamped by the recession, and to encourage new business and employment. We have tried to alleviate our customers' problems by a sympathetic and understanding approach, often by lending over and beyond what would until recently have been regarded as normal. Several hundred million pounds have been advanced in this way to those who can, we believe, use the funds to survive the recession.

We have continued to develop our services to the corporate market in the United Kingdom. We now lend over £6 billion to the manufacturing, production and services sectors. A growing proportion of our advances are medium term or even longer and, excluding our leasing operations, we have some £1.7 billion out on terms exceeding five years.

This year small businesses have again been under the microscope. Much has been done to improve their lot, and in view of this interest I set out below some of the special services we offer:

- Business Advisory Service – Providing free advice and assistance and used by 2,150 small firms in 1981.
- Business Start Loans and – On specially favourable terms to assist with the development of new products and services or the acquisition of property and machinery.
- Business Expansion Loans – Available through our Merchant Bank to selected customers.
- Equity Participation – To which we have committed £6.5 million in sites as far apart as London's Docklands and Washington New Town.
- Financing of small factory units – To advise and train those attending these Centres who wish to start up on their own.
- Attachment of managers to Business Promotion Centres

On top of these, there is now the Government Small Firms' Loan Guarantee Scheme. We had lent £18.1 million under it by December 1981, but this is a small figure compared with the several hundred million pounds of fresh money we lend every year to smaller businesses.

### International

Overseas, the general picture is not dissimilar to that in the United Kingdom. The recession has affected almost all the world and the developing countries are having a hard time with less demand from the industrial parts of the world for their primary products. In addition, they are still trying to cope with the effects of the 1979 oil price rise – the cost of this increase alone to the non-oil producing developing countries in 1980 was more than the direct aid they received from the countries of the OECD.

The recycling of OPEC surpluses has continued to occupy the attention of the international banking system. Immediately after the oil price shocks of 1974 and 1979, it was doubted whether the banking system would be able to recycle the surpluses of the oil producing countries to those less fortunately placed, but in fact the system has stood the strain. The dramatic increase in deposits, however, particularly in Eurocurrencies, is putting pressure on the capital ratios of the banks concerned, and of course there is the difficulty of finding potentially safe and prudent outlets for the funds.

As I write, the sad events in Poland are much in the news and so, too, is the question of the risk incurred by banks in lending to sovereign borrowers. It is important to put this question into context. There are good reasons why banks should wish to lend to governments, private corporations and banks in other countries, in the same way as they do to any other customer. In some cases we have relationships going back over many years involving trade finance. Often, too, lendings have resulted from the support of major export projects, whether from the United Kingdom or other countries in which we operate.

The finance required for major projects has also become larger – for instance equipping an airline with a new jumbo jet and its spares costs £45 million and the 250,000-ton tankers now in service cost some £40 million to build. However, it is clear that the world is becoming a riskier place in which to lend and it is more than ever important that the banks maintain traditional habits of careful evaluation of risk and remember the basic principle that risks should be spread. There is the continuing need, too, for bankers not to be dazzled by size and prestige.

Having said that, I think we need to be careful not to become over-pessimistic about the periodic need for countries or corporations to reschedule their debts.

### The European Economic Community

Although there is some unhappiness in Britain about the EEC – an example near to home on a minor bureaucratic matter is the necessity for your Bank to change its name, from Barclays Bank Limited to Barclays Bank PLC, to comply with EEC regulations at a cost of around £500,000 – the fundamental logic of the Community remains.

For many reasons it would be folly for the United Kingdom to think of withdrawing. Overseas trade has, for generations, been at the heart of Britain's prosperity with exports in 1980 accounting for 28% of what we produced compared with 10% and 15% for the USA and Japan. Of our exports, nearly half were to fellow members of the European Community with whom we ran a trade surplus of £700 million.

Our previous trade with our Commonwealth partners has diminished in importance to both ourselves and them, with our exports to the Commonwealth accounting for only 13% of our total in 1980 compared with almost 50% only twenty-five years ago. Our job is now to build on the new framework that is being developed, not to try and return to a previous structure that in fact no longer exists and is beyond recall.

Finally, our most important asset – the staff of the Barclays Group. During the months before I assumed the Chairmanship, and since, I have made many visits in this country and overseas. Everywhere I have been, the chief characteristics are the friendliness and great enthusiasm of all. Stockholders are fortunate to have such men and women of all races and creeds working to further the interests of the Barclays Group.

*Timothy Bevan*

Timothy Bevan, Chairman of Barclays Bank PLC.

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